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ANNUAL CABBAGE SHIPMENTS HALF BILLION POUNDS.

Yearly Average During Past Four Years, 21,570 Cars. Increase in Supply is Much Slower than Increase in Population.

Approximately 539,000,000 pounds of cabbage was shipped to market in the United States during each of the past four years. This number is estimated to be the equivalent in pounds of the 21,570 cars of cabbage which were shipped, according to figures collected by the United States Bureau of Markets, on the average during each of the four years.

Nearly 41 per cent of all cabbage shipments during the four years were unloaded at the following 10 leading city markets: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Washington, Minneapolis, and St. Paul. Statistics for other important markets are not available, nor is home-grown stock included in these figures.

During 1919, approximately 9,080 cars of cabbage were unloaded at these 10 markets as compared with 10,303 cars in 1918, with 7,503 in 1917, and with 8,674 cars in 1916. The total shipments reported in 1919 were 24,974 cars, as compared with 28,661 in 1918, with 19,213 in 1917, and with 13,427 cars in 1916. The report for 1916 was considered more or less incomplete.

New York Heaviest User.

The New York market led in the number of cars received and unloaded, with an average of about 2,300 cars, more than 10 per cent of the total car-lot shipments of the country. This is a greater quantity than was unloaded at Washington, Cincinnati, the Twin Cities, St. Louis, and Kansas City combined. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Chicago combined received nearly the same quantity. Of the three latter markets, Philadelphia led with an average of 1,600 cars, or 7 per cent of total shipments, followed by Chicago with 1,400 cars, or 6½ per cent of total shipments, and Pittsburgh with 1,300 cars, or 6 per cent of the total. The Twin Cities—St. Paul and Minneapolis—depend mainly on stock grown in near-by areas, as only 122 cars were received yearly. The quantities of cabbage received each year in Cincinnati and Kansas City do not differ materially, being on the average 502 and 441 cars, respectively.

The number of cars unloaded at the 10 markets do not always correspond with the apparent consuming capacity of the market as indicated by the population. For example, it will be seen that Pittsburgh with a much smaller population receives very

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Drastic declines for all common and medium classes of live stock took place in the week under review. Greatly increased receipts of these grades were recorded at all markets. Choice cattle, however, were scarce. Hogs broke as sharply as they had advanced during the previous week. The fresh meat markets showed wide price fluctuations. Pork loins advanced. (p 322.)

Grain prices continued their recent declines. Cash grain commanded good premiums over the December futures. (p. 333.)

Top score butter prices remained firm with fancy grades hardly equal to the demand. Cheese markets were characterized by good activity and a firm tone. (p. 327.)

Prices for the leading fruits and vegetables are holding fairly steady. The review for the month, October 15 to November 15, appears in this issue. (p. 328.)

Hay markets continued dull. Alfalfa and prairie hay showed a slight gain during the week. Feed markets remain unchanged. (p. 332.)

Cotton prices continued to decline, the average price for middling touching a new low mark of 18.29 cents on November 13. (p. 336.)

OCTOBER LIVE STOCK MOVEMENT FALLS OFF HEAVILY.

Stockyards Report for Month Shows Large Decrease Under Movement for October, 1919.

Large decreases in movements of all classes of live stock during October, 1920, compared with the corresponding month a year ago are indicated by figures compiled by the Bureau of Markets from reports received from 68 centralized live-stock markets.

Receipts of cattle decreased 797,334 head or 26.5% and those of sheep 725,321 head or 19.3%. The number of hogs received at the 68 markets during the month declined 326,628 head or 10.3%. Receipts for the first 10 months this year compared with 1919 show the following decreases: Cattle 6.9%, hogs 4.6%, sheep 11.2%.

A few markets showed increased receipts of one or more classes of live stock for the month but these exceptions were generally confined to the smaller markets and were apparently due to purely local conditions. At any rate they were insufficient to overbalance the tremendous falling off at some of the great market centers.

Of even greater significance was the marked decline in stocker and feeder move-

(Concluded on page 326, column 2.)

WHEAT FEED SUPPLIES AMPLE TO MEET DEMAND.

Large Carryover from 1919 Important Factor in Present Situation—Abnormally Light Demand from Country Trade Shown by Survey.

Lower prices for grain, causing farmers to feed the whole grain rather than the by-products, relatively lower prices for other feed stuffs and an unusually large carryover from last year—this last fact perhaps the most important of all—are the principal reasons for the abnormally light demand for wheat feeds from the country trade as indicated by a survey of the wheat-feed situation recently conducted by the United States Bureau of Markets. Also, several dealers ascribe the continued dullness in the feed business to the rather large margin of profit of retail dealers in some sections of the country.

Because of the absence of export business there has been a lessened production of flour and a consequent lessened production of wheat feeds, yet the demand has been far below the offerings. This curtailment of production of wheat feeds, however, was not so serious as generally thought, amounting to less than the annual output of only one of the large Minneapolis mills. Since ocean freight rates on flour have been materially reduced the flour milling business has improved considerably and the production of by-products will increase, of course, in proportion.

Very Large Output in 1919.

The production of wheat feeds last year was much above normal. However, record prices were obtained during March and April of this year, due no doubt to the impression generally held that prices not only of feed stuffs but of most commodities would go still higher. As a consequence persons usually holding small reserves were disposed to buy freely.

Consumption of wheat feeds, however, was no more than normal and as the production was above normal and no exports of wheat feeds of any consequence took place the surplus naturally remained in the hands of dealers.

It is thought, therefore, that the present supplies of wheat feeds which were augmented by heavy arrivals from Argentina and Canada will be more than ample to take care of any demand that may develop. Stocks of practically all feed stuffs in this country are considerably larger than in 1919 and several are being quoted at relatively lower prices. This factor likewise will have a bearing upon the demand for wheat feeds.

Live Stock and Meats

MANY LIVE STOCK GRADES TOUCH YEAR'S LOWEST LEVELS.

Materially Increased Receipts of Common and Medium Grades Noted—Choice Cattle Scarce.

Materially increased receipts compared with the light runs of election week and further declines in prices on most classes of stock featured trading at the leading market centers during the week ending Nov. 13. The declines on common and medium grades of killing cattle, hogs, and matured sheep were drastic and put the bulk of such stock down to the lowest levels touched thus far this year. The scarcity of long-fed, thick-fat cattle was pronounced. This scarcity alone permitted such kinds to bring a substantial premium over the general run of offerings. Demand for cattle selling in the top registers of the market was narrow.

Receipts for the week at 10 markets totaled approximately 316,000 cattle, 511,500 hogs, and 309,900 sheep. This was an increase of 91,600 cattle, 187,400 hogs, and 33,900 sheep over the previous week, but a decrease of 16,300 cattle, 85,600 hogs, and 52,200 sheep compared with the corresponding week last year. Chicago alone received nearly 81,000 cattle during the week. This number represented the largest run thus far this year, but was still far short of last year's record week, which ended Nov. 22. Receipts during that week amounted to 110,386 cattle.

Average Quality of Receipts Poor.

Cattle.—Although increased marketing of western and Canadian range cattle accounted for most of last week's increase over the week previous, there was a noticeable increase also in the supply of warmed up and short-fed stock from corn belt and adjacent territory and further contraction in the supply of good and choice long-fed cattle. The average quality was the poorest of the year. Scarcity, rather than any breadth of demand, was responsible for ripe, long-fed cattle holding up better than the medium and lower grades.

Many light western grass steers went to Chicago killers from $8 down, while a few loads of top fed yearlings reached $17.50 on that market. The latter figure, however, was paid under stress of a demand for something to satisfy a few orders for strictly prime beef and was so far above the general level of the market as to have little significance.

Very few cattle good enough to sell up to $15 reached Chicago, and at other western markets cattle possessing sufficient quality to bring $13 were extremely rare. Part of a load brought $14 at East St. Louis. Omaha's actual top was $13.10, and none sold at Kansas City above $13.35. Plain but thick-fat, long-fed steers shared in the decline, finished yearlings and handyweights having the preference.

Taking the week as a whole, the bulk of the beef cattle at Chicago and some of the other large western markets sold from 50¢ to $2 per 100 lbs. lower than on Nov. 1. A spread of from $8 to $12 took the bulk of the beef steers at the leading River markets, prices reflecting the low average quality of offerings as well as the severity of recent declines. At Chicago the bulk of native beef steers cashed at $9.50 to $14, and range steers largely at $8.50 to $10.50, with a few sizeable strings of strong weight western grassers up to $11.50 and $12.

From now on light runs of range cattle are expected, winter weather having settled down over the northwestern section of the country. Records show that receipts of cattle from that section this season did not come up to expectations. This was true despite financial conditions that necessitated close marketing of many herds. Available reports are to the effect that the country is going into winter quarters long on feed but short on cattle and facing the task of a gigantic restocking proposition during the next five years.

Trade Opinion Confused.

Trade opinion regarding the outlook for the winter and spring cattle market is greatly confused. Indications point to a shortage in the late winter and spring supply of choice, corn-fed cattle. Producers seem committed to a short-feeding policy, being apprehensive about the outcome of long-feeding programs. A year ago the disposition of feeders was to make weight, but the market for fat cattle during the late winter and spring of 1920 was too disastrous to producers of beef to be speedily forgotten.

Warmed-up and short-fed cattle are now being crowded onto the market and it is generally believed that an adequate supply of beef is in prospect for the next 60 days. However, once the season's range cattle movement is well over, as it will be soon, the price spread is expected to narrow materially.

There would seem to be no occasion for the feeder to stint his live stock as the country was never better supplied with feed and the cost of making gains is far below war-time levels. Furthermore, the trade expects that country demand for cattle suitable for a quick turn will be reasonably good all winter.

Butcher cattle values showed further sharp declines. The marked scarcity of choice and prime grain-fed cows and heifers made those kinds virtually immune to the weakness shown by other grades. Canners held up relatively well at most points. Comparatively few butcher cows sold above $8.50 at any of the markets and most sales ranged from $5 to $8. Canner cows sold largely at $3.50 to $4. During most of the week $4.50 bought good cutter cows on the Chicago market.

The market for fat, heavy bulls was adversely influenced by the decline in steers and she stock. Bologna grades cashed largely between $5 and $6.25. Trashy light western bulls were not wanted. Fairly generous runs of female cattle are expected during the next few weeks, as many have been held back to consume roughage and to give western cattle the right of way.

(Concluded on page 326, column 1.)

ADVANCE IN PORK LOINS FEATURE OF WEEK'S TRADING.

Fresh Meat Markets Fluctuate Rather Widely—Cooler Weather Fails to Stimulate Demand,

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

Favorable weather failed to stimulate the demand or improve the tone of the general market for dressed meats. Receipts, which averaged comparatively light, were the greatest influence on the market and caused prices to fluctuate rather widely. Another advance in pork loin prices at eastern markets featured the week's trading.

Beef.—While offerings of beef were below normal, they were more than ample for the narrow demand. After Monday's steady opening on steers, the undertone of the trade at the three eastern markets was weak, while Chicago was firm to higher. Compared with a week ago good grade steers closed $1 per 100 lbs. lower at Boston, with other grades unchanged. All grades were $1 to $2 lower at New York and Philadelphia and $1 higher at Chicago.

Moderate supply of cows met with a fairly active demand, and prices held practically steady with the previous week's close. New York was an exception, and prices there declined $1 per 100 lbs.

A light supply of bulls sold at unchanged prices at New York but 50¢ higher at Chicago. Other markets were without offerings.

The supply of kosher beef was about normal. Demand was fairly good, except at New York where chucks and plates were $3 per 100 lbs. lower. Chicago and Philadelphia were unchanged. Steer forces gained $1 per 100 lbs. for the week at Boston.

Veal.—Light offerings of veal met with a fairly steady demand at markets both East and West. Compared with the previous week's close, choice veal was unchanged and other grades $1 to $2 higher at New York and Philadelphia. All grades were unchanged at the other markets.

Lamb.—With comparatively light receipts and an uneven demand, prices at the close were $1 to $2 higher at Boston and Chicago. New York and Philadelphia registered declines of $1 to $4 for the week.

Mutton.—Market conditions for mutton were similar to those of lamb. Prices at Boston and Chicago advanced $1 per 100 lbs., while declines of $1 to $2 were recorded at New York and Philadelphia.

Pork.—With receipts only moderate and the demand influenced by favorable weather, last week's strong market was followed by a further sharp advance in loin prices. Chicago was an exception, prices at that point remaining unchanged from the previous week. Closing prices were $2 to $3 higher at new York and $3 to $4 higher at the other eastern markets.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Nov. 13.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	95,894	33,544	62,349	157,766	16,602	141,164	104,733	43,399	61,334
East St. Louis	36,485	13,127	21,830	82,342	31,592	65,154	13,571	937	8,973
Indianapolis [1]	15,023	10,967	4,955	73,631	44,944	30,517	2,955	2,036	659
Kansas City	82,441	37,484	33,344	52,258	13,065	38,940	29,560	11,947	14,505
Oklahoma City	9,631	3,924	5,063	5,250	835	4,751	410	72	198
Omaha	44,687	17,244	27,443	23,588	3,392	20,196	44,384	26,398	17,986
St. Joseph [1]	11,564	3,256	8,001	25,106	2,745	21,165	10,004	924	6,824
St. Paul	60,782	31,759	21,767	60,929	11,615	44,831	51,742	26,113	23,723
Sioux City	20,994	8,897	10,170	23,683	7,171	15,764	12,242	6,502	5,908
Wichita [1]	7,759	4,523	1,866	5,928	377	5,045	2,132	1,977	151
Total	385,260	164,725	196,738	510,478	132,338	387,527	271,733	120,305	140,261
Previous week	267,802	183,062	155,043	300,616	133,367	202,646	246,292	92,018	148,715

[1] Week ending Friday, Nov. 12.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Nov. 12

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	15,485	.....	39,849
East St. Louis	7,990	142	817
Fort Worth	8,827	143	916
Indianapolis	1,796	260	48
Kansas City	25,412	2,551	8,652
Oklahoma City	3,320	758	72
Omaha	13,668	75	24,489
St. Joseph	1,860	90	2,439
St. Paul	13,837	6,724	9,500
Sioux City	5,634	221	1,633
Wichita	2,206	99	1,605
Total	100,035	11,063	90,020
Previous week	48,557	7,929	75,823
State destination:			
Arkansas	3	.....	.....
Colorado	60	.....	.....
Illinois	15,615	1,436	5,983
Indiana	5,202	260	4,280
Iowa	12,130	3,240	6,815
Kansas	15,892	946	7,606
Kentucky	63	.....	.....
Maryland	234	.....	97
Michigan	1,795	.....	20,812
Minnesota	4,136	1,792	3,327
Mississippi	5	.....	.....
Missouri	10,172	286	4,798
Nebraska	8,387	473	12,352
New Jersey	81	859	.....
New York	424	.....	6,865
North Dakota	.....	.....	100
Ohio	4,813	.....	5,486
Oklahoma	5,223	758	236
Pennsylvania	4,463	.....	140
South Dakota	1,198	107	955
Tennessee	128	.....	96
Texas	7,835	143	752
Virginia	303	.....	254
West Virginia	173	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,453	763	9,066
Wyoming	219	.....	.....
Foreign	28	.....	.....
Total	100,035	11,063	90,020

WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND CURED PORK PRODUCTS.

	Nov. 12.	Nov. 5.	Oct. 15.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$29.00-31.00	$30.50-33.00	$35.00-35.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	32.00-33.00	33.00-35.00	37.00-38.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 average	22.00-25.00	22.00-24.50	23.00-26.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	31.50-35.00	33.00-35.00	35.50-37.50
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	46.00-48.00	47.00-49.00	48.50-51.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	22.50-26.00	22.00-26.00	23.50-27.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	21.00-21.50	20.00-21.00	18.50-21.00
Purelard, tierces	20.50-23.75	21.50-23.50	22.50-25.00
Compound lard, tierces	15.00-16.00	16.00-16.50	17.00-18.00

WESTERN RANGE CATTLE PRICES.

Tuesday, Nov. 16.

	Chicago.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
Beef steers:			
Good and choice	$10.25-12.25	$9.50-12.25	$10.00-12.00
Common and medium	7.00-10.25	6.25-9.50	6.50-9.50
Cows and heifers:			
Medium, good, and choice	4.65-9.50	4.25-8.25	4.50-8.50

AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Daily for Week Ending Nov. 13.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs		Lbs		Lbs		Lbs	
Mon	249	$13.62	190	$13.71	210	$13.29	260	$12.96
Tues	236	13.22	184	13.12	217	12.93	251	12.74
Wed	236	13.16	198	13.29	224	12.84	260	12.60
Thurs	227	12.71	190	13.06	221	12.52	277	12.40
Fri	233	12.52	183	12.92	216	12.34	262	12.37
Sat	234	12.66	200	12.87	216	12.30	253	12.47
Average:								
This wk.	235	13.01	191	13.24	218	12.82	261	12.59
Last wk.	239	13.64	190	14.20	209	13.12	272	13.05
4 weeks ago	262	16.36	200	17.45	220	16.76	278	15.89

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, NOV. 16.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$12.85	$13.10	$12.45	$12.65	$12.10
Bulk of sales	12.25-12.75	12.75-13.00	11.85-12.35	12.15-12.50	11.75-11.95
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	12.35-12.75	12.60-13.00	11.90-12.40	12.25-12.50	11.75-12.00
Medium (200-250 lbs. up), common-choice	12.50-12.75	12.75-13.10	12.00-12.40	12.50-12.65	11.80-12.10
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	12.35-12.70	12.50-13.00	11.75-12.35	12.25-12.65	11.80-12.00
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	12.25-12.70	12.25-12.75	11.65-12.25	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	11.75-12.25	11.25-11.50	10.75-11.00	12.10-12.25	11.25-11.65
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	11.50-11.75	11.00-11.25	10.00-10.50	11.50-12.10	11.00-11.25
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	12.00-13.00	12.50-13.25	11.65-12.25	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	11.75-13.25	10.50-12.25	11.00-12.25	8.00-12.00
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	15.50-17.50	14.50-16.00	14.50-16.00	14.00-15.75	.....
Good	13.00-15.50	12.00-14.25	12.25-14.50	11.75-14.00	.....
Medium	9.50-13.00	9.50-11.75	9.40-12.25	9.50-11.75	9.50-12.00
Common	8.00-9.50	8.25-9.25	8.00-9.40	7.75-9.50	7.00-9.50
Light weight (1,000 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	15.25-17.50	14.50-16.00	14.35-15.90	13.75-15.50	.....
Good	12.75-15.25	11.50-14.25	11.25-14.35	11.00-13.75	.....
Medium	9.00-12.75	8.25-11.25	8.25-11.25	8.00-11.00	9.00-12.00
Common	7.50-9.00	6.50-8.00	6.50-8.25	6.50-8.00	6.50-9.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	4.50-12.50	5.00-13.75	4.75-11.85	4.75-11.50	5.00-11.00
Cows, common-choice	4.25-10.25	4.75-9.00	4.50-8.75	4.25-9.75	4.25-9.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.75-9.75	4.50-8.75	3.75-7.00	4.25-8.75	4.00-8.00
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	3.00-4.25	3.00-4.50	3.00-4.50	3.00-4.25	2.50-4.00
Canner steers	3.50-5.50	3.75-5.00	3.50-5.25	3.50-5.50	3.50-4.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	13.00-15.00	9.00-14.75	9.50-13.00	11.00-12.50	9.00-12.75
Heavy weight, common-choice	5.00-10.00	5.00-11.00	4.00-9.00	5.50-10.50	4.00-8.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 up, common-choice	7.50-10.50	8.00-10.00	7.25-10.00	7.25-10.50	6.00-10.50
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	7.00-10.00	7.25-9.75	6.50-10.00	6.50-9.50	5.00-10.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	4.50-8.50	4.50-9.00	3.50-8.25	4.25-9.00	4.00-8.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.00-6.75	3.50-6.25	3.50-6.35	3.25-6.75	4.00-7.00
Calves:					
Good and choice	.....	6.50-8.00	7.00-9.00	6.00-8.50	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.75-6.50	4.00-6.75	4.00-6.00	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	11.00-12.65	10.50-12.00	9.75-12.10	10.25-12.00	10.00-10.75
Culls and common	9.00-10.75	6.00-10.00	7.00-9.50	7.75-10.25	6.00-8.00
Feeder lambs	12.00-13.00	.....	9.75-11.50	10.00-11.75	9.50-12.00
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	9.00-11.00	9.00-10.75	8.00-9.85	7.75-9.25	7.50-8.50
Wethers, medium-prime	6.50-7.75	.....	5.75-6.85	6.25-7.25	6.00-6.50
Ewes:					
Medium, good, and choice	5.00-6.00	4.25-5.00	4.25-5.25	5.00-5.75	4.50-5.25
Culls and common	3.00-4.75	2.00-4.00	2.00-4.00	1.75-4.75	2.50-4.00
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	5.75-8.00	.....	5.00-7.50	5.25-8.00	.....
Feeding ewes	4.50-5.50	.....	4.00-4.75	3.75-5.00	3.50-4.50

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, NOV. 16.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Nov. 16.	Nov. 9.	Oct. 19.	Nov. 16.	Nov. 9.	Oct. 19.
Fresh beef:						
Steer—						
Choice	$27.00-28.00	$27.00-28.00	$27.00-28.50	$26.00-27.00	$27.00-28.00	$26.00-28.00
Good	23.00-26.00	22.00-25.00	22.00-25.00	20.00-24.00	22.00-24.00	18.00-23.00
Medium	17.00-21.00	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	16.00-18.00	18.00-20.00	15.00-17.00
Common	13.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	13.00-14.00
Cows—						
Good	15.50-16.00	15.50-16.00	16.00-17.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-17.00	13.50-15.00
Medium	14.00-15.00	14.00-14.50	14.00-15.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	11.00-13.00
Common	11.00-13.00	11.00-13.00	11.00-13.00	12.50-13.00	13.00-14.00	10.00-12.00
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50-13.00	.....
Common	10.00-10.50	9.50-10.00	9.75-10.25	10.50-12.00	11.50-12.50	10.50-11.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	27.00-27.50	28.00-29.00	24.00-25.00	25.00-27.00	28.00-30.00	23.00-25.00
Good	25.00-26.00	25.00-27.00	22.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	26.00-28.00	20.00-22.00
Medium	22.00-24.00	22.00-24.00	20.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	23.00-24.00	18.00-20.00
Common	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-18.00	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	10.00-16.00
Mutton—						
Good	12.00-14.00	11.00-13.00	11.00-12.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	13.00-14.00
Medium	9.00-11.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	11.00-12.50
Common	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	8.00-10.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	23.00-24.00	23.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	28.00-30.00	28.00-30.00	26.00-28.00
Good	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	21.00-23.00	26.00-28.00	25.00-27.00	23.00-24.00
Medium	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	22.00-24.00	22.00-24.00	18.00-20.00
Common	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	12.00-15.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-20.00	12.00-16.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	31.00-32.00	32.00-34.00	36.00-38.00	35.00-36.00	34.00-36.00	36.00-37.00
10-12 lbs. average	29.00-30.00	30.00-31.00	35.00-36.00	33.00-34.00	32.00-34.00	35.00-36.00
12-14 lbs. average	26.00-27.00	27.00-28.00	33.00-34.00	32.00-33.00	30.00-32.00	33.00-34.00
14 lbs. and over	24.00-25.00	25.00-26.00	30.00-32.00	26.00-30.00	27.00-30.00	30.00-32.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	23.00-24.00	23.00-24.00	25.00-26.00	25.00-26.00	26.00-27.00	24.00-25.00
Picnics:						
4-6 lbs. average	20.00-21.00	21.00-22.00	22.00-22.50	23.00-24.00	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00
8 lbs. and over	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	.....	.....	.....
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	34.00-35.00	.....	.....
Boston style	25.00-27.00	26.00-27.00	30.00-31.00	28.00-30.00	29.00-30.00	30.00-32.00

RECEIPTS AND DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR OCTOBER.

[68 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.				Horses and mules.			
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.	Local slaughter.	Stocker and feeder shipments.	Total shipments.	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1920	1920	1920	1920	1919	1920	1919
Albany, N. Y.	1,852	3,087	324	266	67	89	1,528	2,821	397	78		319				
Amarillo, Tex.	13,018	17,715	263	228	6,657	12,906	12,755	17,517	263	263			1,467	1,526	1,467	1,526
Atlanta, Ga.	2,117	2,938	1,508	1,388		1,550	609	1,550	(2)	(2)		(2)	580	9,590	580	9,590
Augusta, Ga.	791	1,448	594	834	133	574	200	614	67	67			169	3,406	169	3,371
Baltimore, Md.	29,404	23,132	17,000	14,743	1,000	1,100	12,404	14,389	7,958	4,315		3,643	256	555	324	555
Billings, Mont.		455						484						49		85
Birmingham, Ala.	3,304	2,853	3,191	2,663			113	34	98	98						
Boston, Mass.	8,164	7,584	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3,551		(1)	(1)				
Buffalo, N. Y.	55,029	76,503	13,859	15,935	1,892	6,868	41,170	60,568	21,973	4,584		17,389	1,195	1,390	1,195	1,390
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,277	1,587	1,155	407	122	180	122	180	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)				
Cheyenne, Wyo.	5,175	6,575					5,175	6,575					418	374	418	374
Chicago, Ill.	328,975	464,159	205,490	316,310	55,940	87,283	123,485	147,849	51,431	44,585		6,846	2,019	2,949	2,019	2,949
Cincinnati, Ohio.	33,967	51,553	22,511	31,417	3,231	4,559	14,455	20,136	9,638	5,456		4,182	949	1,735	1,037	1,735
Cleveland, Ohio.	23,815	24,641	19,457	19,974	133	564	7,358	4,667	14,412	8,987		5,425	380	300	380	300
Columbia, S. C.	732	894	732	563		331		331	49	49			44	166	44	166
Columbus, Ohio.	145	284	79	6		20	66	278	85	47		38		151		151
Dallas, Tex.	588	903	588	903					69	69						
Dayton, Ohio.	2,788	2,856	2,588	2,093		300	230	760	835	787		48				
Denver, Colo.	74,527	119,593	15,885	21,319	48,436	61,502	58,097	95,435	3,930	2,882	697	829	916	3,570	813	3,559
Detroit, Mich.	17,582	20,394	14,036	17,128	2,031	2,875	3,546	3,266	7,419	6,354	8	1,055	1	11	1	11
Dublin, Ga.	78	94	12		64	92	64	92	2							
East St. Louis, Ill.	131,882	177,855	66,758	111,006	23,669	31,799	65,124	66,850	34,787	18,142	3,700	16,645	7,075	33,733	6,613	34,604
El Paso, Tex.	9,538	15,449	1,914	2,702	6,697	11,837	7,445	12,866	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,310	1,935	1,319	1,699
Emeryville, Calif.	3,325	3,670	3,325	3,670					382	382						
Evansville, Ind.	3,550	4,193	2,053	1,668	152	40	1,497	2,525	1,034	589		445	8	246	8	246
Fort Worth, Tex.	95,087	129,355	51,792	59,356	32,764	47,727	43,030	55,658	31,657	30,251	3,790	9,297	2,610	7,916	2,610	7,916
Fostoria, Ohio.	1,496	1,733	157	122	900	1,285	1,202	1,567	428	142		286				
Indianapolis, Ind.	59,238	44,469	18,502	18,720	6,171	5,899	40,736	25,749	29,805	3,065		26,740	632	1,088	632	1,075
Jacksonville, Fla.	304	1,414	271	1,403	33	10	33	10	(2)	(2)						
Jersey City, N. J.	66,886	71,942	66,853	71,942			33		33,487	33,487			63	357	63	357
Kansas City, Mo.	278,932	434,786	126,338	203,398	115,939	168,840	155,328	231,623	50,980	22,118	2,739	16,837	4,063	9,349	3,988	9,546
Knoxville, Tenn.	2,627	3,208	1,495	1,123	631	1,964	1,132	2,085	57	46	11	11	382	709	382	869
Lafayette, Ind.	1,598	1,897	750	830	209	171	848	1,067	726	250	43	476				
Lancaster, Pa.	37,621	51,733	7,295	7,685	20,640	23,560	30,336	44,048	2,604	176		2,428	190	89	190	89
Logansport, Ind.	121	46	8	5	34	7	113	41	15	3		12				
Louisville, Ky.	31,180	37,709	7,307	10,491	6,111	6,534	23,873	27,308	7,526	1,753		5,773	578	1,582	578	1,582
Marion, Ohio.	3,019	1,107	57	57	67	8	3,027	1,050	1,400	42		1,358	190	22	190	22
Memphis, Tenn.	2,410	1,633			439	40	103	2,628	1,120	339		333	1,557	98	1,557	98
Milwaukee, Wis.	31,162	28,766	27,116	23,595	866	1,618	4,046	5,169	19,373	19,050	142	323	184	148	184	148
Montgomery, Ala.	6,148	6,900	316	384	2,111	1,660	5,788	6,455	1,017	18	13	855	246	2,377	246	2,377
Nashville, Tenn.	13,140	13,607	4,406	4,971	2,299	1,989	8,734	8,636	1,884	1,204	12	680	55	15,112	55	15,112
Nebraska City, Nebr.	341	320			128	234	341	320	(2)		(2)	(2)	18		18	
New Brighton, Minn.	22,808	29,552				87	21,958	28,967	1			1	150	564	150	564
New Orleans, La.	22,586	24,444	20,795	18,110	2,846	4,619	5,358	6,334	10,987	9,415	(2)	(2)		108		25
New York, N. Y.	19,196	34,158	19,196	34,158					13,546	13,546			235	863	189	863
Ogden, Utah.	6,599	7,666	1,557	1,601	1,418	3,823	5,042	6,045	276	166	55	110	809	482	809	482
Oklahoma, Okla.	36,240	66,926	17,691	39,184	12,869	12,686	19,251	29,970	6,639	5,379	2,301	2,948	184	906	135	1,489
Omaha, Nebr.	191,521	285,270	78,862	127,209	94,456	155,736	112,659	158,061	10,296	2,412		7,884	1,116	2,811	1,263	2,811
Pasco, Wash.	159	844					159	844					73	119	73	119
Peoria, Ill.	2,312	2,188	749	1,268	206	39	1,563	920	1,086	648		438	60		60	
Philadelphia, Pa.	18,767	19,220	18,276	18,189			370	1,031	7,368	7,387		139	288	153	288	153
Pittsburgh, Pa.	85,759	75,076	14,677	11,502			70,953	63,192	29,306	7,578		21,347	1,362	1,353	1,362	1,353
Portland, Oreg.	12,346	13,562	6,593	6,096	3,141	4,033	5,532	7,726	915	661	110	242	42	97	43	98
Pueblo, Colo.	20,510	28,905			1,253		20,064	27,947	(2)		(2)	(2)	284	626	345	624
Richmond, Va.	4,001	3,880	1,852	1,975	435	394	2,149	1,905	724	615	8	109	541	3,199	540	3,260
St. Joseph, Mo.	58,904	100,781	33,669	69,049	19,615	24,796	27,381	31,181	7,750	5,071	1,003	2,841	1,222	6,649	1,279	6,581
St. Louis, Mo.	7,269	10,215	7,269	10,215					1,926	1,926						
St. Paul, Minn.	164,764	228,972	69,229	54,603	37,474	61,878	102,818	170,395	23,482	23,638	822	2,523	704	1,300	657	1,239
Salt Lake City, Utah	3,806	5,796	874	1,854	1,787	1,224	2,973	3,942	203	174	6	70	159	192	181	192
San Antonio, Tex.	20,030	35,795	4,189	1,224	8,057	23,506	15,841	34,571	5,807	2,653	706	3,754	2,676	3,372	2,676	3,372
Seattle, Wash.	6,227	7,186	6,130	6,855			97	331	388	388			33	24	33	24
Sioux City, Iowa.	83,125	96,969	32,713	41,437	42,376	57,035	56,159	64,381	3,866	2,877	624	1,009	2,159	2,888	2,133	2,978
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1,919	713	867	138	468	211	1,085	731	86	48	2	42	10	61	10	61
Spokane, Wash.	5,809	12,747	3,205	4,342	1,308	2,700	2,374	7,333	710	628	125	125	164	374	82	285
Tacoma, Wash.	2,185	3,134	2,025	2,776	145	305	155	317	317	326						
Toledo, Ohio.	5,179	6,555	1,869	822	2,455	1,581	4,310	5,733	1,447	751		696	156	212	156	212
Washington, D. C.	2,541	2,124	2,334	1,926		81	207	198	906	906						
Wichita, Kans.	23,138	44,141	6,718	17,829	10,147	17,586	16,521	26,312	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	419	2,764	294	2,764
Total	2,216,636	3,013,970	1,056,794	1,443,117	579,716	839,398	1,171,965	1,550,060	467,730	295,922	16,922	166,611	40,591	129,432	39,928	130,751
Increase or decrease.	−797,334		−386,323		−259,682		−378,095						−88,841		−90,823	
Per cent	−26.5		−26.8		−30.9		−24.4						−68.6		−69.5	
Total for 10 months ending with Oct.	18,415,780	19,775,291	10,253,294	11,182,237	3,238,112	4,093,603	7,994,813	8,360,246	4,575,619	3,345,718	102,532	1,231,565	687,933	826,792	705,169	807,704
Increase or decrease.	−1,359,511		−918,943		−855,491		−365,433						−138,804		−102,535	
Per cent	−6.9		−8.2		−20.9		−4.4						−16.8		−12.7	

[1] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

[2] Calves not reported separately from cattle.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCK YARDS FOR OCTOBER—Continued.

[68 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs: Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Sheep. Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Albany, N. Y.	301	168	211	168			90		67	107		107			67	
Amarillo, Tex.	282	77					282	77	16,696	41,388			6,973	32,837	9,723	41,388
Atlanta, Ga.	4,775	6,595	3,580	3,355		3,150	1,195	3,150		26				26		26
Augusta, Ga.	778	642	778	452		190		190	14		4		10		10	
Baltimore, Md.	101,933	81,436	76,611	57,264			25,332	24,172	40,436	47,579	19,830	14,579	100	1,000	20,606	33,000
Billings, Mont.		1,384						1,332		20,637						20,113
Birmingham, Ala	2,114	2,415	2,114	2,415					66	55	66	55				
Boston, Mass.	1,768	694	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	839	821	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	138,044	144,938	46,885	71,828			91,159	73,110	104,701	115,388	27,772	34,228	2,289	1,774	76,929	81,160
Chattanooga, Tenn.	500	881	500	868				13	411	302	411	235		67		67
Cheyenne, Wyo.		160						160	42,900	53,400					42,900	53,400
Chicago, Ill.	431,915	567,847	369,062	534,692		4,234	71,853	33,245	427,463	716,391	234,387	468,000	171,323	241,184	193,916	248,391
Cincinnati, Ohio	109,055	153,236	49,389	75,605	6	145	59,676	77,628	19,160	18,039	9,010	11,275	671	1,230	10,150	6,766
Cleveland, Ohio.	71,520	113,308	47,336	79,208			24,184	34,100	37,993	46,368	19,434	20,435		214	18,559	25,933
Columbia, S. C.	1,238	476	1,268	476					41	44	41	44				
Columbus, Ohio	6,152	4,621	1,073	432	63	10	5,079	4,189	20	120	20					120
Dallas, Tex.	3,817	2,180	3,817	2,180					25	45	25	45				
Dayton, Ohio.	9,883	10,356	5,805	4,183			4,078	6,173	1,171	1,587	750	471			421	1,116
Denver, Colo.	15,619	15,213	13,823	12,281	1,357	2,938	1,357	2,938	565,840	447,275	27,922	40,548	404,765	368,201	479,129	378,809
Detroit, Mich.	41,080	42,036	31,198	36,844	567	507	9,882	5,192	52,738	69,623	31,771	43,476	3,897	2,040	20,207	26,152
Dublin, Ga.	312	62			109	18	312	66								
E. St. Louis, Ill.	212,944	235,456	98,638	99,091	3,774	9,981	114,306	136,365	44,548	62,040	35,613	50,782	3,948	6,053	8,935	11,258
El Paso, Tex.	883	1,118	772	414	109	639	109	639	10,839	47,210	299	706	7,197	41,098	8,911	44,098
Emeryville, Calif	1,091	1,030	1,091	1,030					14,473	15,640	14,473	15,640				
Evansville, Ind.	14,230	16,145	4,807	4,105	103	1,218	9,483	12,040	1,049	947	411	146			698	801
Fort Worth, Tex.	27,005	21,825	18,814	16,787	4,142	2,183	8,055	3,998	15,109	57,299	9,195	10,671	5,738	38,775	5,897	39,052
Fostoria, Ohio.	9,702	10,949	400	1,060	175	240	9,302	9,889	2,481	2,025	10	10	80	15	2,471	2,015
Indianapolis, Ind	219,744	218,864	81,435	67,640	556	5,862	138,309	151,224	14,824	18,672	3,869	2,335	392		10,955	16,337
Jacksonville, Fla	7,207	4,997	5,461	4,680	121		1,746	316		318		146				171
Jersey City, N. J.	45,794	44,467	45,790	44,467			4		154,237	172,391	154,237	172,391				
Kansas City, Mo.	156,138	216,373	103,979	171,824	19,897	40,041	47,983	51,105	145,515	231,822	79,220	128,585	63,379	103,026	72,745	118,673
Knoxville, Tenn	859	5,153	260	111			599	5,042	98	581	98	94		487		487
La Fayette, Ind.	14,544	17,799	2,129	4,373	160	462	12,415	13,426	934	1,261	66	250	222	84	868	1,011
Lancaster, Pa.	10,168	6,534	1,482	1,887			8,686	4,647	3,673	5,555	35	319			3,638	5,236
Logansport, Ind.	1,484	1,131		213		43	1,484	918	171	28	1				170	28
Louisville, Ky.	31,660	63,871	12,194	14,881	996	1,640	19,466	48,990	4,565	4,486	1,641	1,000	188	318	2,924	3,486
Marion, Ohio.	15,169	22,565	664	1,171	177	723	14,784	21,463	5,763	6,513	38	15	181	338	5,787	6,405
Memphis, Tenn.	779	1,605		1,119		100	875	404	317	161		156			309	5
Milwaukee, Wis.	70,134	80,140	58,974	70,054			11,160	10,086	9,894	12,035	8,486	10,106	1,408	176	1,408	1,949
Montgomery, Ala	3,108	4,550	289	403	32	182	2,442	4,122	184	201	1	144	133	34	183	34
Nashville, Tenn.	56,299	82,866	7,633	6,767	730	388	48,666	76,099	1,841	1,762	1,762	1,213	33	427	79	549
Nebraska City, Nebr.	18,531	12,946	17,702	12,891		68	720	68	120						120	
New Brighton, Minn.	346	70					346	70	33,526	62,479			60	1,967	33,526	62,479
New Orleans, La.	6,758	5,543	3,864	3,920	159	25	2,134	1,623	584	336	192	263	300	65	305	65
New York, N. Y.	59,459	78,806	59,459	78,806					16,278	65,442	16,278	65,442				
Ogden, Utah.	3,330	6,090	3,165	2,474	165	3,117	165	3,616	90,940	46,831	1,273	3,324	32,279		89,967	43,507
Oklahoma, Okla.	28,836	22,890	25,004	23,754	1,192	822	3,177	2,684	1,614	1,263	346	821	323	916	1,320	972
Omaha, Nebr.	92,961	110,276	72,429	98,582	100	492	20,532	11,694	328,298	390,630	81,441	113,810	230,882	250,006	246,857	276,820
Pasco, Wash.	90	373					90	373	19,052	52,340				52,340	19,052	52,340
Peoria, Ill.	17,848	19,154	9,721	12,748	450		8,127	6,406	261	213	201	13		200	60	200
Philadelphia, Pa.	40,107	32,759	37,752	30,382			2,355	2,377	34,891	38,498	33,872	36,984			1,019	1,514
Pittsburgh, Pa.	206,957	165,087	35,383	25,860			170,15	139,615	71,661	67,275	13,541	11,343			57,529	56,587
Portland, Oreg.	12,247	13,869	5,963	6,231	657	2,090	6,525	7,874	16,513	18,598	13,198	9,982	720	3,306	6,548	9,631
Pueblo, Colo.	1,175	1,143			69		1,046	1,207	233,983	227,655					241,407	234,156
Richmond, Va.	7,818	15,429	7,551	15,180		105	267	249	1,458	1,191	951	1,127	192		507	64
St. Joseph, Mo.	90,019	111,225	75,412	106,329	3,987	2,266	14,854	5,544	63,169	115,907	42,898	64,903	18,443	45,338	22,122	48,693
St. Louis, Mo.	44,867	44,574	44,867	44,574					602	816	602	816				
St. Paul, Minn.	177,835	145,627	163,252	77,550	15,281	19,397	20,730	68,045	148,495	207,799	56,593	56,973	36,301	48,433	89,649	148,911
Salt Lake City, Utah.	1,737	3,397	409	3,248	778		1,379	149	127,252	80,888	776	1,836	28,379	78,609	121,188	80,888
San Antonio, Tex	3,772	2,366	969	536	164	559	4,741	1,830	3,502	10,653	121	151	846	8,213	3,381	10,502
Seattle, Wash.	7,719	6,436	7,614	6,264	105	74	105	172	5,919	11,054	5,919	11,054				
Sioux City, Iowa.	104,635	91,994	66,308	72,084	1,729	5,518	38,326	26,390	45,385	74,251	19,146	31,551	13,969	36,882	28,538	50,700
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	10,924	2,471	37		204	15	10,988	2,661	238	517	70		11	125	222	892
Spokane, Wash.	3,756	4,801	2,003	2,422	873	656	1,456	1,516	27,420	30,520	2,763	2,523	18,231	512	24,512	25,013
Tacoma, Wash.	2,427	3,249	2,666	3,265				8	4,748	4,485	4,149	4,725				
Toledo, Ohio.	17,795	20,015	4,874	6,559	35		12,921	13,456	4,342	6,747	25	430	3,268	92	6,178	6,317
Washington, D.C	10,102	6,629	9,907	6,629			195		3,067	3,474	3,067	3,474				
Wichita, Kans.	21,985	27,500	19,721	26,230	1,437	1,058	1,934	1,270	2,810	12,453	677	1,480	1,460	10,221	2,116	10,973
Total	2,834,164	3,160,792	1,771,294	2,060,759	60,462	111,156	1,067,622	1,115,405	3,027,164	3,752,485	978,997	1,451,230	1,059,091	1,385,629	1,994,218	2289260
Increase or decrease	−326,628		−289,465		−50,694		−47,783		−725,321		−472,233		−326,538		−295,042	
Per cent	−10.3		−14.0		−45.6		−4.3		−19.3		−32.5		−23.6		−12.9	
Total for 10 months ending with Oct.	34,476,261	36,155,460	22,087,963	24,701,558	637,078	741,694	12,328,733	11,396,208	19,468,241	21,934,628	9,084,557	10,224,109	4,063,559	5,356,526	10,320,324	11654329
Increase or decrease	−1,679,199		−2,613,595		−104,616		932,525		−2,466,387		−1,139,552		−1,252,967		−1,334,005	
Per cent	−4.6		−10.6		−14.1		8.2		−11.2		−11.1		−24.1		−11.4	

[1] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 322.)

Light and medium weight veal calves held up well at most points. Heavy shipping calves declined at western points in sympathy with lower eastern markets.

Stock and feeding cattle ruled lower under liberal receipts and substantial declines in beef cattle values. Country demand which was quiet early in the week, picked up subsequently, and some of the loss was regained. Most of the stock and feeding steers sold at Chicago and other western markets at $7 to $9.50. The slump in fat steers mitigated against the demand for fleshy, heavy feeders, and few went to the country above $10.50. Stock cows and heifers sold largely at $5 to $6 under a limited demand.

Hogs Break Severely.

Hogs.—Prices declined as sharply last week as they advanced the week previous. Receipts expanded materially and with eastern shipping demand at western points falling off on account of the fact that eastern hogs are running freely, packers were in a position to shape the course of the trade more nearly to their liking. Chicago closed with a net decline of about $1.25 for the week. East St. Louis broke $1.35 to $1.50, Kansas City $1 to $1.10, and Omaha about 55¢ on the bulk of transactions.

The slump carried prices back close to the October low spot. Chicago's average cost of packer and shipper droves for the week was $13.01 and the average weight 235 lbs., which is the lightest of the season thus far. Weight gains are being made at relatively low costs, compared with war-time operations, and the country still shows a disposition to "feed out" shotes. This is keeping the supply of pigs at market centers below normal for this season of the year.

Many trade seers are advising the holding back of light hogs on the theory that the shortage of beef and mutton which they expect to develop before the winter is very far advanced will give hogs an advantage, particularly since provision stocks have been reduced and domestic demand for pork products continues good. The attitude of producers, however, is doubtful.

Week-end trading at Chicago was largely at $12.30 to $13, with the bulk at Kansas City and Omaha selling at $12.25 to $12.60. Pigs, which earlier in the month sold higher than hogs, declined sharply, Chicago closing $1.75 to $2 lower for the week. Bulk of good and choice 100 to 130 lb. pigs sold there at the week end at $12.50 to $12.75.

Sheep.—Following previous severe declines, the fat-lamb market at Chicago showed a healthier undertone. Movements were active at prices on a par with the close of the previous week. Missouri River markets declined irregularly. The condition of fed, western lambs showed marked improvement, due, doubtless, to favorable feeding weather this fall. Dressing percentages were higher, according to packer reports.

Matured sheep found a very slow outlet and prices dropped unevenly but sharply. This resulted in an abnormally wide range between matured sheep and lambs. Week-end trading at Chicago was on a $5.25 to $5.50 basis for the bulk of the fat ewes, with choice handy-weights up to $6. This compared with a $12 to $12.50 market for the bulk of the good and choice fat lambs. Receipts of range stock fell to comparatively small volume and was made up almost entirely of feeder stock. Feeding lambs held steady at Chicago and Omaha, and there was good breadth to the demand. Best light feeding lambs sold readily up to $12.75 at Chicago, and the bulk cashed both there and at Omaha at higher prices than prevailed for fat lambs.

Opening, Nov. 15.—Western markets were deluged with cattle, the eight largest primary western markets reporting a combined supply amounting to 140,000 head. Of these, approximately 39,000 reached Chicago. It looked like an effort on the part of holders to clean up preparatory to going into winter quarters. Quality ran low and prices declined irregularly. Chicago dropped 25¢ to 50¢. Except for a few specialties, a $17.25 top on yearlings was made at that market. Sales of any weight cattle above $15 were rare. The few high-priced steers contrasted oddly with the great number of grass and short-fed steers that went to slaughter at $8 to $14 and a $5 to $7.50 market for the big end of the butcher she stock.

The hog supply was moderate and prices higher, though big packers bought sparingly at the advance and the market closed soft. The top was $13.40 at East St. Louis, $13.25 at Chicago, $12.85 at Kansas City, and $12.80 at Omaha.

Sheep and lamb values held with few changes at most points. Fat lambs, however, worked higher at Kansas City and Omaha.

OCTOBER LIVE STOCK REPORT.

(Concluded from front page.)

ments, that is, shipments of live stock from centralized markets back to the country for further feeding. This movement is important as an index to available supplies in the immediate future.

The greatest decrease occurred in shipments of stock hogs, the decline amounting to 45.6% for the month or approximately 14% for the 10-month period. Stocker and feeder movements of cattle during October decreased 30.9% and those of sheep 23.6%.

As might be expected, local slaughter showed a corresponding falling off. Compared with October, 1919, cattle declined 26.8%, hogs 14%, and sheep 32.5%.

Movements of horses were comparatively light, receipts being 68.6% and shipments 69.5% less than those of a year ago.

A detailed statement showing movements at all markets may be found on pages 324 and 325 of this issue.

Wool Market Field Notes.

While the general wool situation is unchanged, more interest is being displayed, especially for the finer grades. Managers of wool pools and growers are not trying to force sales. Seemingly they are content to hold their wool and wait for market demands.

Missouri.—Latest reports indicate that the undertone is stronger, although active business is not expected before the first of the year. The sale of 270,000 lbs. on Oct. 26 is the last reported.

Nebraska.—Wool growers in this State are showing less interest in the wool market situation, as their wool is safely stored and they propose to await trade developments.

Ohio.—One large Ohio pool, it is reported, has sold between 200,000 and 300,000 lbs. of fine delaine wools. Since the farmers were able to defray crop harvesting expenses without being compelled to sell their wool they now consider this commodity in storage as an additional reserve.

FRESH EGGS REACH NEW HIGH MARK AT BOSTON.

Shortage Develops Earlier Than Usual—Many Shipments of Canadian Eggs Sell Readily.

Prices for fine fresh eggs have reached a new high level at Boston. While dealers ordinarily expect a severe shortage of receipts near the holiday season, fresh eggs from both adjacent and western sections are unusually scarce and the shortage has developed about three weeks earlier than was anticipated. It is felt that unless prices advance to such a point that consumptive demand stops, few fresh eggs will be available for the holiday demand. Last year prices were high, western firsts reaching 80 to 84¢ during a short period and eggs from neighboring henneries going to $1.05.

At the beginning of the season this year western eggs are selling at 80 to 85¢, and near-by eggs are seldom found for less than $1.10. Dealers generally consider strictly fresh eggs in shorter supply at the present time than they have been for a good many years, even during the winter season.

Canadian Eggs on Market.

Rapidly advancing prices have attracted eggs from Canada, and during the past month considerable quantities have found ready sale in Boston at prices higher than could be obtained in local Canadian markets. Most of these eggs have been very carefully graded as to size, color, and freshness under the Canadian Government system of grading, and during the recent shortage of fine eggs they sold at higher prices than any eggs on the Boston market except the fanciest neighboring hennery selections. In fact after recandling they have frequently been sent to the same trade as the near-by eggs.

The Canadian eggs have been mostly of a brown color, which is particularly suited to Boston demands; the careful grading and certain quality make it possible to sell them easily a second time. Prices have ranged from 80¢ to $1 per dozen wholesale, while the ordinary western egg has sold at 75 to 80¢. Boston prices on lower grades have been such as to encourage shipments of the finest selections only, and as a result arrivals have been almost wholly confined to top grades.

Shipments have been largely by boat, and have come from the eastern provinces of Canada. The eggs are packed in heavy export cases with heavy flats and fillers and sufficient padding at top and bottom. Damage and loss through breakage have practically been eliminated on account of proper packing.

Wholesale vs. Jobbing Prices.

Ordinarily wholesale prices include large sales to jobbing distributors, while jobbing prices cover sales of small lots to retail dealers. Besides wholesale and jobbing prices there are prices paid producers or producers' prices and the prices charged consumers or retail prices.

A large packing house and meat export factory has been established in Ireland on the banks of the River Boyne. The Drogheda Works of the Irish Packing Co. as the new enterprise is called, constitutes not only the first of Ireland's modern meat-utilizing instruments, but the first up-to-date packing house in Europe.

Dairy and Poultry

CHEESE MARKETS FAIRLY ACTIVE WITH FIRM TONE.

Prices Advanced at Country Markets in Wisconsin During Week—Undergrades Drag.

Cheese markets were fairly active and in generally good shape during the week ending Nov. 13, although as compared with the previous week the improvement was not outstanding. This should not be regarded, however, as an indication of a lack of confidence, for it may be said on the whole that the tone of the markets was steady to firm.

At country markets in Wisconsin where recently, at least, the real trend of the situation has first become evident, prices were advanced an average of 1½¢ the first part of the week. Advances were well sustained during the week, especially on some styles which were in greatest demand and which became especially scarce and hard to locate. Twins and Young Americas are now in short supply. Longhorns have been short for some time and present prices on this particular style are over 4¢ higher than they were two weeks ago.

Distributing Markets Somewhat Slow.

Trading was not so satisfactory in distributing markets as at country points, and at Chicago especially the advance at primary markets early in the week was not fully supported. Sales slowed up materially, with so little business at times as to almost class the market as dull. Buyers did not respond to higher prices, but took only what goods were needed for immediate use. On the other hand, however, dealers did not push sales, and prices were generally held firm, until the latter part of the week, when some concessions were made on styles which were moving slowest.

At New York the feeling was better. With practically no surplus accumulation and with advices to the effect that comparatively small quantities are rolling from Wisconsin, decreases in arrivals of fresh cheese are looked for. Furthermore, there is increased confidence as to what up-State production will be following the closing of some of the condenseries, and the situation does not appear so bad for the dealers as was at first expected. It is reported that numerous purchases of New York State cheese for other markets, mostly in central and western States, have been made at country points. All of these factors have had a tendency toward keeping the New York City market on a firm basis. Dealers are sufficiently confident of the outlook not to push sales, and many who own high cost cheese are holding it with the hope of moving at reasonable profits later.

Weather conditions have changed somewhat during the past week or so, and are not now so favorable from the standpoint of quality. This may increase the percentage of lower grades which are not moving in a satisfactory way even now. There is still a tendency to push sales of off-quality cheese, and prices on some goods of this type were reported as being quoted down to 20c during the week. Demand, however, seems to center on fancy cheese only. Held cheese is holding its own and while in some markets the movement is slow, this is partly due to the fact that no great effort has been made to push sales. Export business shows no material change and is not a factor at present.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 13.

[Cents per lb.]

CREAMERY BUTTER. (92 score.)	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	64	62	64	60	53
Tuesday	64	62½	64	60	53¾
Wednesday	64	62½	64	60	55
Thursday	64	62½	64	60	(1)
Friday	65	62½	64	60	55
Saturday	65	62½	64	60	55
Average for week	**64.34**	**62.29**	**64**	**60**	**54.35**
Previous week	63.40	61.63	63.25	59.67	52.00
Corresponding week last year	70.20	68.80	69.50	67.40	64.40

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 Twins.)	New York.[2]	Chicago.[3]	Boston.[3]	San Francisco.[3 4]	Wisconsin.[3]
Monday	26½–28	24 –25	26 –27	28½	24½
Tuesday	26½–28	24½–25½	25½–26½	29¼	24
Wednesday	27 –28	24½–25½	25½–26½	29	24½
Thursday	27 –28	24½–25½	25½–26½	(1)	24½
Friday	27 –28	24½–25½	25½–26½	28½	24½
Saturday	27 –28	24½–25½	25½–26½	28½	24
Average for week	**27.42**	**24.81**	**26.08**	**28.75**	**24.23**
Previous week	27.50	24.17	26.00	26.25	23.17
Corresponding week last year	31.75	30.84	32.70	32.00	30.38

[1] Holiday. [2] Held cheese prices. [3] Fresh cheese prices. [4] Flats.

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Nov. 13.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts	6,061,500	6,572,023	7,093,462
Put in cold storage	849,130	958,997	2,678,463
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,895,251	3,328,568	7,404,916
Change during week	−3,036,071	−2,369,571	−4,726,453
Total holdings	57,085,114	60,121,185	62,526,141
CHEESE.			
Receipts	3,283,096	2,983,306	3,311,333
Put in cold storage	282,221	490,213	810,413
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,158,683	1,132,486	1,023,767
Change during week	−876,457	−642,273	−213,354
Total holdings	16,104,879	16,981,346	25,592,901
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts	101,018	95,901	97,449
Put into cold storage	11,270	9,272	8,917
Withdrawn from cold storage	248,031	226,547	175,866
Change during week	−236,761	−217,275	−166,949
Total holdings	1,547,689	1,784,450	2,236,773
DRESSED POULTRY.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts	5,111,963	4,003,226	6,403,440
Put into cold storage	2,702,907	2,526,093	3,591,686
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,023,819	990,373	1,210,558
Change during week	+1,673,038	+1,535,720	+2,381,128
Total holdings	23,682,697	22,003,609	20,660,694

Minnesota's butter production in 1918 was 124,816,084 lbs. made in 752 creameries. In 1919 the number of creameries had decreased to 714 but the output was increased to 130,785,598 lbs.

In the dairy industry especially, the maintenance of a high plane of quality requires the concentrated efforts of all producers to produce the best. Low quality means lower per capita consumption and lower returns to producers. Every step which tends to raise the general quality of products marketed is either a direct or indirect benefit to producers.

TOP SCORE BUTTER PRICES SHOW ALMOST NO CHANGE.

Real Steadiness Evidenced by Markets—Fine Grades Still Short of the Demand.

The market for fresh butter settled down to real steadiness during the week ending Nov. 13. Prices on top scores showed almost no change on any of the markets. While receipts were a little heavier the fore part of the week than they were for corresponding days of the previous week, they were still very light and the week's total showed little change.

Under a buying demand such as that of last year light receipts would have resulted in a further advance in prices, particularly so since light receipts and advancing markets are typical of this season of the year, but both volume of trading and sentiment this year are against such a movement. Even holders of storage butter, who may well wish to see higher prices on fresh butter because of the effect on storage prices, realize that much of an advance this year over present prices would be accompanied by a great risk of injury to consumption and would be only harmful to the storage position in the end. Fresh butter cleared during the week and the storage movement was fairly satisfactory. This is about all that the butter interests are asking at present.

Nervousness Still Evident.

The lack of confidence mentioned last week and at other times this fall persists. Some interests continue to be very bearish. This sentiment may be right in the long run but there is some question as to whether it is warranted just now by present conditions with regard to fresh butter. Trade has been good and fine butter is short of the demand. Warm weather limited the storage outlet to some extent and offerings of Danish butter at 51¢ New York, duty paid, were made, but there was no sign of weakness. Small shipments of Danish butter continue to arrive and occasional lots of Canadian butter are also being received.

Shipments of New Zealand butter are reported rolling to eastern markets from the Pacific coast, although the quantities are not excessive. Some of this butter seen on certain markets was disappointing in quality, as the flavor was poor and the body unsatisfactory. Other samples, however, were reported to be much better. It is reported that France has purchased some 7,500 packages of Canadian butter and is expected to take more. This would tend to reduce the quantity of Canadian butter on domestic markets.

The weekly report of the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers covering last week shows a decrease under the previous of 4.8%, and a decreause under the corresponding week last year of 3.9%. Reports of other large centralizer organizations indicate even heavier decreases. Lighter receipts at markets also bear out this act.

Considerable surprise was evident in some quarters regarding the preliminary storage report covering all storages in the United States as of Nov. 1 which was released during the week. This report indicated that the 8,000,000 lb. shortage of Oct. 1 had been wiped out and in place there was an actual surplus over the holdings of Nov. 1, 1919. The final and complete report will be found on another page of this issue.

The total output of creamery butter in Saskatchewan last year was 6,622,000 lbs., according to the London Times Trade Supplement. It is now believed that the output for 1920 will reach at least 7,000,000 lbs.

Fruits and Vegetables

MONTH'S PRODUCE MARKETS HOLD GENERALLY FIRM.

Period from October 15 to November 15 Witnesses Larger Shipments Than Usual—Potatoes Gain.

Volume of shipments of fruits and vegetables began to fall away as usual after the middle of October, although the movement continued heavy throughout the month and well into November.

Apples and potatoes the middle of the month were still coming at the rate of nearly 1,000 cars each per day, or from 25 to 50% more than at the corresponding date in recent seasons. The lateness of the activity is characteristic of the season and is the combined result of late maturity of crops, the unattractive prices, the scarcity of buyers at f. o. b. shipping points, and the car shortage.

Shipments Ahead of 1919.

The heavy October-November movement offset previous light volume, and the total of leading fruits and vegetables is about 3,000 cars ahead of last season. Last year the crops were rather short. This year production was heavy. Shipments were limited by demand rather than by the amount of produce ready to be sold. In some producing sections not very remote from markets there were few local buyers for apples, cabbage, onions, and other truck crops.

The trend of prices has been downward since midsummer, with temporary recoveries the first part of October and the first part of November, but price gains quickly attracted heavy supplies and the recoveries were partly lost.

Potatoes Show Some Recovery.

Potatoes.—Prices have tended upward the past four weeks. By the middle of November the Chicago car-lot market stood at $2.10 to $2.25 per 100 lbs., the same as the range the middle of September, but about 50¢ higher than the range Oct. 15, and 15¢ below the highest point the first week in November. Prices at western shipping points followed a similar course. Eastern markets have shown less fluctuation. The range of Maine Cobblers in Boston and New York was $2.40 to $2.50, or about midway between the Sept. 15 range of $2.15 to $2.35 and the Oct. 15 range of $2.50 to $2.60. Compared with a year ago, potatoes are 50 to 75¢ lower, with a general jobbing range of $1.80 to $2.15 f. o. b. and $2 to $2.75 in consuming markets, compared with $2.33 to $2.82 f. o. b. and $2.75 to $3.25 in consuming markets in 1919.

Shipments for the past three months have been lighter than last season. The movement started late and has been checked by low prices and car shortage, but the November rate of shipment is far in excess of November, 1919, and is more in line with the crop estimate which shows an increase of 64,000,000 bus. over last year. Apparently there is still some reluctance to sell at present prices. In some localities severe weather is checking supplies at shipping points.

Apples.—Movement has been fairly active, although at prices considerably lower than a year ago. Car-lot shipments in October were about the same as in October, 1919, the shortage in boxed apples having been offset by an increase from barrel sections. For the season to date the combined shipments are only about 3,000 cars ahead of last season. The movement was delayed, but recently the barreled shipments have been at double the rate of last season. Total shipments have not increased in proportion to the commercial apple crop, which is about one-third greater than that of last season. Abundant home-grown supplies and the limited demand for export tended to check activity.

Standard varieties, Baldwins and Yorks, best grades, have sold at $4 to $5.25 per bbl. in city markets. Shipping point prices for A 2¼ Baldwins are firm mostly at $4.25 f. o. b. while bulk apples are slightly higher at a range of $2.25 to $2.40 per 100 lbs. f. o. b Northwestern apples are firm at shipping points. Extra Fancy Jonathans receded slightly from the opening price, but have held firm in recent weeks at $3 to $3.50 per box in consuming markets.

Onion Values Maintained.

Onions.—After severe decline in September and early October the onion market has followed a nearly steady course. The price range of $1.25 to $1.40 at f. o. b. shipping points or $1.25 to $1.75 in consuming markets is about the same as a month ago, but market tone is dull and weak. Present rate of shipment is 50% heavier than a year ago, but as with other crops the activity began late and the total to date is only slightly ahead of last season.

Cabbage.—While the cabbage crop was unusually large the shipment of the late crop has not been much in excess of a year ago. Supplies from neighboring sections fill many of the markets and prices have shown only small returns to distant shippers. Best long-keeping stock sells at $8 to $10 per ton bulk f. o. b. western New York shipping points, which was about the price a month ago. The range in consuming markets the middle of November was $16 to $23 per ton compared with $14 to $20 in mid-October. Middlewestern cities range $8 to $15. A year ago the general jobbing range was $35 to $50. Prices in early October reached the low point of $7 per ton in some markets.

Sweet Potatoes Moving Slowly.

Sweet potatoes.—The crop is several million bushels larger than that of last season, but early shipments have been a little less. Prices have been relatively unattractive, owing to heavy supplies of white potatoes. Liberal amounts of sweet potatoes are going into storehouses of modern type and the heavy storage together with the large crop indicates a long market season. The range of Virginia yellow stock is $3 to $4 per bbl. which is about the same as at the bottom of the mid-October decline. The Southern type of sweet potatoes as represented by Tennessee Nancy Halls has fully recovered from the October decline and ranges $1.50 to $2 per bu. in middlewestern cities. Shipments are moving at the rate of about 100 cars daily.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Round Whites, Sacked per 100 lbs.

	Carlots received.	This season. Nov. 15.	This season. Nov. 8.	One year ago.
New York	350	[1] $2.10-2.20	$2.35-2.45	[1] $2.65
Boston	293	2.40-2.50	2.40-2.50	2.75
Philadelphia	299	[1] 1.75-2.15	[1] 1.85-2.40	[1] 2.50-2.65
Baltimore	58	2.00-2.15	1.95-2.05	2.40-2.60
Pittsburgh	97	2.55-2.65	2.55	2.95-3.00
Cleveland	133	2.35-2.40	2.40-2.45	3.00
Cincinnati	105	2.35	2.35-2.50	2.90-3.00
Detroit	114	2.10-2.25	2.15-2.25	3.15
Chicago	585	[2] 2.05-2.15	[2] 1.90-2.05	[2] 2.75-2.85
St. Louis	152	2.25-2.40	2.25-2.35	2.85-3.00
Kansas City	138	2.00-2.25	2.25-2.35	[1] 2.90

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Varieties Sacked, per 100 lbs.

New York	112	$1.50-1.75	$1.50-1.90	$4.50-4.60
Boston	61	1.40-1.65	1.50-1.75	3.50-3.75
Philadelphia	38	1.40-1.65	1.50-1.65	3.75-4.25
Baltimore	8	1.25-1.50	1.25-1.50	4.25
Pittsburgh	12	1.40-1.60	1.25-1.40	5.00-5.25
Cleveland	13	1.25-1.50	1.25-1.50	4.65-4.75
Cincinnati	10	1.50-1.65	1.25-1.50	4.50-4.55
Detroit	24	1.40-1.65	1.60-1.65	4.25
Chicago	44	1.50-1.65	1.35-1.60	4.00-4.25
St. Louis	32	[3] 1.35-1.55	[3] 1.50-1.75	[3] 5.00
Kansas City	17	[3] 1.60-1.75	[3] 1.60-1.75	[3] 5.00

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type, Bulk, per ton.

New York	69	$16.00-20.00	$20.00-25.00	$35.00-40.00
Boston	16	23.00-25.00		
Philadelphia	232	14.00-16.00	22.00-25.00	30.00-35.00
Baltimore	49	15.00-16.00	14.00-17.00	30.00-35.00
Pittsburgh	187	15.00-15.50	25.00	40.00
Cleveland	103	13.00-13.00	20.00	40.00
Cincinnati	59	20.00-25.00	23.00-30.00	45.00-50.00
Detroit	3	10.00-12.00		
Chicago	185	8.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	40.00-45.00
St. Louis	65	15.00-20.00	14.00-18.00	40.00-45.00
Kansas City	59	[1] .75-.85	[1] .80-1.00	[1] 1.75-2.00

SWEET POTATOES, Virginia Yellow Varieties, Bbls.

New York	114	$3.25-3.50	$3.25-3.75	$3.75-4.50
Boston	39	4.00-4.12½	4.00-4.25	4.37-4.50
Philadelphia	29	2.85-3.00	3.50	4.00
Baltimore		3.25-3.50	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00
Pittsburgh	29	3.50	3.65-4.00	4.00
Cleveland	9	3.75-3.85	3.50	4.50
Cincinnati	13	3.75-4.00	4.00	4.25
Detroit	15	3.75	3.75-4.00	4.20-4.40
Chicago	71	4.25-4.50	4.35-4.50	4.50
St. Louis	10	4.25-4.50		
Kansas City	15			4.75

APPLES, New York Baldwins, A2½, Bbls.

New York	356	$4.50-5.00	$4.75-5.00	$8.00-8.50
Boston	49	4.25-5.00	4.00-5.00	5.50-6.00
Philadelphia	72	[4] 4.50	3.50-4.00	7.50-8.25
Baltimore	23	[4] 3.75-4.25	[4] 4.00	
Pittsburgh	115	4.50-4.75	[4] 4.50	7.50-8.00
Cleveland	37	[4] 4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	7.75-8.25
Cincinnati	99		3.75-4.00	
Detroit	14			8.00
Chicago		4.25-5.00	4.50-5.00	8.00-8.50
St. Louis	115	[4] 5.25-5.50		8.50
Kansas City	35	[5] 8.50-9.50	[5] 8.50-9.50	[5] 8.75-9.00

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, Boxes.

New York	190	$3.00-3.25	$3.00-3.25	$3.00-3.25
Boston	27		2.62-3.05	3.00-3.25
Philadelphia	27		2.90-3.00	2.85-2.90
Pittsburgh	15		2.00-3.00	2.50-2.75
Cleveland	23		3.25-3.50	
Detroit	8	3.25-3.50		3.00-3.25
Chicago	64	3.00-3.75	3.00-3.25	2.10-3.10
Kansas City	94	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

Potatoes, per 100 lbs.				
Presque Isle, Me.	[1] $1.75-1.80	[1] $1.90	[1] $2.33-2.38	
Rochester, N. Y.	2.00-2.10	2.00-2.15	2.77	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.90-2.08	1.88-1.95	2.65-2.75	
Waupaca, Wis.	2.00	1.80-1.90	2.60-2.70	
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.90-1.95	1.80-1.95	2.75	
Colorado Points	1.40-1.45	1.50	[2] 2.50-2.60	
Onions, per 100 lbs.				
Rochester, N. Y.	1.25-1.40	1.25-1.35	4.50-4.75	
Massachusetts Pts.	1.25-1.35	1.15-1.30		
Minneapolis, Minn.			4.75	
Cabbage, bulk ton.				
Rochester, N. Y.	9.00-10.00	8.00-10.00	35.00-40.00	
Minneapolis, Minn.		10.00	45.00	
Apples.				
Rochester, N. Y., barrels	4.25	4.00-4.25	7.00-7.50	
Spokane, Wash., boxes	[2] 2.25	[2] 2.25		

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[2] Car-lot sales.
[3] Red Varieties.
[4] Southeastern York Imperials.
[5] Middle Western Jonathans.
[6] Wagons, cash track to growers.
[7] Extra Fancy Winesaps.

Market for American Apples in France.

There is a good market in France during December, January, February, and March for high grade table apples. The requirements of domestic consumption during the autumn months are satisfied by the home-grown crop. The French are particularly anxious to secure cold-storage apples of the finer grades, as their own cold storages are limited. American cold-storage apples shipped in the spring would find a ready sale.

DISTRIBUTION OF RAILWAY CARS MADE IMPARTIALLY.

Bureau Believes Any Inadequacy of Service was Due to Car Shortage Rather Than Discrimination.

Some idea of the handicap under which both shippers and railways labored during the past few years may be gathered from the fact that a shortage of at least 20,000 refrigerator cars still exists in this country, while the supply of other cars is far below demand.

To this lack of adequate equipment rather than to any unfairness or discrimination in the matter of the distribution of available cars does the Transportation Division of the Bureau of Markets ascribe any inadequacy of the service rendered to any section of the country during the past three years.

Bureau Worked With Railroads.

The Transportation Division of the bureau has worked with the Railroad Administration and with the American Railway Association for the past three years in an effort to secure cars for shippers in every section of the country and believes that every effort was made by the Railroad Administration and the American Railway Association to serve every section of the country impartially.

During 1918 and 1919 by pooling railway cars more service was obtained than ever had been possible when each railroad system handled its own cars and attempted to serve its own shippers first. Practically the same system was in operation this year under the cooperative plan of the railways as directed by the American Railway Association. That such good results have been accomplished with inadequate facilities during the past three years speaks well for both shippers and railroad officials.

Root Crops Dull at Shipping Points.

Acreage of root crops in the important shipping section of western New York is a little larger than usual and yield is heavy. Local reports from the section extending from Webster to Sodus indicate that practically all stock is still in the fields. Farmers have been busy harvesting their crops of apples, pears, celery, and cabbage.

In the Williamson section thousands of tons of root crops are still in the field for which there is practically no demand. It is possible that some of the stock will not be harvested. Local operators have handled only a few cars and on account of the large fruit crop they have given little attention to root crops.

Reports of prices to growers range generally $12 to $15 bulk per ton for carrots and beets, and dealers are quoting them around $20 per ton in bulk. Carrots comprise an important part of the root crop. Almost no demand exists for turnips. It appears that much of the stock will be held by the growers in pits on the farms.

From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1920, 79,549 crates of grapefruit were exported from the Isle of Pines to the United States, as shown by invoices certified at the American consulate at Nueva Gerona, Cuba.

Information to be used in establishing tentative grades for potatoes has been obtained by the Bureau of Markets the past season in Georgia, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Taxas, and New York.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Nov. 13.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed	2,254	2,236	2,338	20,310	25,038	45,590
Barreled	3,470	1,480	4,297	60,143	30,637	41,079
Cabbage	1,682	784	1,327	25,156	19,104	23,439
Cauliflower	129	58	87	601	374	2,594
Celery	563	312	504	5,697	3,970	6,771
Dry beans	164	241	154	1,123	1,880	6,612
Grapes	746	1,146	1,776	36,241	29,953	30,349
Grapefruit	423	289	368	1,699	1,666	11,200
Lemons	73	111	140	1,392	1,056	8,600
Lettuce:						
1919-20	94	39	85	12,304	7,294	7,345
1920-21	183	58	106	480	.....	.....
Mixed and bunched vegetables	251	283	228	10,755	9,989	11,255
Onions	727	408	697	18,023	14,985	20,531
Oranges:						
1919-20	27	377	78	46,646	.....	.....
1920-21	813	273	402	1,522	969	46,646
Pears	187	62	261	12,988	10,036	10,148
Potatoes:						
Sweet	758	639	680	8,142	8,177	15,367
White	5,646	4,470	6,039	102,678	100,312	160,097
Total	18,200	13,326	19,977	345,800	265,440	447,623

The British Apple Market.

A cablegram from the American agricultural trade commissioner at London, dated Nov. 16, quotes the following prices of apples at the markets mentioned: At London, Yorks and Greenings brought 55s. ($9.28) per bbl., conversions being made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Nov. 13, when 1 shilling was worth $0.168. Baldwins brought 55s. ($8.44); Ben Davis, 44 to 50s. ($7.43 to $8.44); Kings, 55 to 60s. ($9.28 to $10.13); and Albemarles, 65 to 70s. ($10.97 to $11.81). Newtowns and Jonathans sold at 22s. ($3.71) per box. Kieffer pears ranged from 40 to 55s. ($6.75 to $9.28) per bbl.; Nelis pears sold from 30 to 45s. ($5.06 to $7.59) per box.

At Liverpool Yorks ranged from 55 to 63s. ($9.28 to $10.63) per bbl.; Greenings, 48 to 61s. ($8.10 to $10.29); Baldwins, 50 to 55s. ($8.44 to $9.28); Kings, 38 to 50s. ($6.41 to $8.44).

At Glasgow Yorks sold from 46 to 59s. ($7.76 to $9.96) per bbl.; Albemarles, 55 to 66s. ($9.28 to $11.14); Ben Davis, 49 to 54s. ($8.27 to $9.11).

At Cardiff Yorks sold at 61s. ($10.29) per bbl. and Baldwins, 60s. ($10.13).

At Manchester Yorks brought 57s. ($9.62) per bbl.; Albemarles, 59s. ($9.96); Ben Davis, somewhat slack, 49 to 54s. ($7.59 to $9.11).

It is estimated that 69,000 bbls. and 149,000 boxes of apples are afloat.

Bristol, England, Cold Storage Enlarged.

New cold-storage facilities have been added to the Bristol docks, bringing the total storage capacity at that port to about 800,000 cu. ft., according to the American consul at Bristol, England. Accommodations are furnished for a direct transfer of goods from refrigerated vessels to cold storage with practically no exposure. Direct delivery from storage to refrigerated railway or road transportation is also provided. Much of the space is at present being used for refrigerated meats from Australia and Argentina, but plenty is available for other purposes.

MARKETS FOR EXTRACTED HONEY STILL UNSETTLED.

Buying Mostly of Hand-to-Mouth Variety—Comb Honey Reported Scarce and High.

Dullness in tone and unsettled market conditions continue to be dominant factors in the extracted honey business. A general feeling of uncertainty is noticeable, although wholesale prices have not yet fallen off to any extent. In some cities dealers have laid in their winter supplies and will do little further purchasing for several months. Dealers in many other places are buying on a hand to mouth basis, with the expectation that the market will continue to weaken to lower levels.

Eastern beekeepers have largely disposed of this season's crop, and will not be greatly affected if further reductions are made in the market price. Western beekeepers and associations, however, still have large stocks on hand, and some concerns are beginning to unload at lower prices. A wide range exists in carload quotations f. o. b. southern California, with few sales being made. Five-gallon cans of White Orange and White Sage are quoted at 16½ to 20¢ per lb., Light Amber Orange at 18½¢, Light Amber Sage at 12 to 18½¢, and Light Amber Alfalfa at 11 to 17¢.

City Market Prices Vary.

The market in New York City is dull, with very light demand and movement. Sales to jobbers, large wholesale grocers, and confectioners are being made at 13 to 14¢ per lb. for California Light Amber Alfalfa, 15 to 16¢ per lb. for Light Amber Sage, with White Orange Blossom and White Sage topping the market at mostly 17½¢ per lb. Chicago prices are holding steady and practically unchanged. Western and Minnesota White Clover and White Alfalfa are being sold by original receivers at 18 to 19¢ per lb. St Louis reports sales to wholesale grocers of Mississippi and Arkansas Light Amber mixed Peach, Clover, and other flavors at 15 to 16¢ per lb. Boston retains a steady tone at high levels, selling old crop California White Sage to confectioners and bottlers at 22 to 22½¢ per lb. and New York White Clover at mostly 20¢.

Comb honey continues scarce and high in price. In Boston 24-section cases of No. 1 White Clover bring $8.75 in sales to retailers, with Vermont stock in its odd-size 20-section case holding firm at $8. New York receives very little comb honey in proportion to its size and to its receipts of extracted stock. A few sales of White Clover are reported from New York at $8 per 24-section case, with Buckwheat at $7. Chicago has weakened a little to a range of $7 to $7.50 for western heavy Clover and Alfalfa No. 1 stock in 24-section cases.

English Hop Industry Recovering.

The total production of hops in England this year is estimated at 31,248,000 lbs., according to the American agricultural trade commissioner at London. This figure represents a yield of about 10,080,000 lbs. above the total returns realized from the crop last year and is only about 896,000 lbs. below the average production of the years 1910–1919.

Hops may not be imported into the United Kingdom at present except by special permit issued by or under the authority of the English food controller. This regulation was imposed with a view to assisting the industry of hop growing in the United Kingdom to recover from the injury which it suffered during the war.

CABBAGE SHIPMENTS REVIEWED.

(Concluded from front page.)

nearly the same quantity as Chicago and Philadelphia. This can be explained in part by the availability of home-grown cabbage at certain cities which supplies are not accounted for in the accompanying statistics, and by the further fact that some cities are the small-lot distributing points for an important neighboring consuming territory.

Population Gains on Supply.

While the accompanying statistics do not show the total supply, nor do the population statistics properly measure the consuming capacity of a market, yet it is interesting to note that according to the 1920 census the population of the 10 cities under consideration has increased about 18 per cent over 1910, while the average increase in receipts for the four-year period from 1916 to 1919 is only about 2½ per cent, or three-fifths of 1 per cent per year. At this rate the increase in receipts for the decade would be only 6¼ per cent. The decrease in the number of pounds of cabbage shipped per inhabitant would seem to strengthen the theory that production is not keeping pace with the increasing demand and that this condition is an important factor in the high cost of living.

The New York, Philadelphia, and Washington markets receive practically their entire supply of late cabbage from New York State producing sections. For supplies of early and intermediate cabbage they depend almost entirely upon Florida, South Carolina, and Virginia. None is received from the heavy producing States of Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Texas. Pittsburgh also receives late cabbage from Pennsylvania and Ohio, as well as from New York State, but none from Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

More Early Cabbage From Texas.

For its supplies of early cabbage Pittsburgh depends upon Mississippi and Alabama. Florida was a heavy contributor to this market in 1918, but for the other years its contributions were comparatively light. Texas is increasing in importance as a source of supply for this market, with 8 cars in 1916, none in 1918, and with 91 cars in 1919. The 1918 receipts from Texas reflect the short crop of that year.

Cincinnati, like the markets previously mentioned, leans heavily upon New York for its supplies of late cabbage, but, unlike the others, it secures supplies from Michigan and Wisconsin also. Florida furnishes this market the greater part of its early cabbage, but the Florida movement is followed closely by shipments from Alabama and Mississippi.

The Chicago market receives most of its late cabbage from Wisconsin, with smaller shipments from the other neighboring States of Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana. The five States of Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, and California ship practically the entire car-lot supply of early cabbage for this market. Florida, also, when it has a large crop, moves a part of its surplus to that city. During 1918, which was a big cabbage year in Florida, about 270 cars were sent to Chicago. For the 10 markets for which unloads are given, Chicago receives the largest share of California's cabbage crop. St. Louis and Kansas City receive their supplies of cabbage from practically the same sources, except that New York and Florida ship rather heavily to St. Louis, but not to Kansas City.

CARLOADS OF CABBAGE UNLOADED AT 10 LARGE CITIES.

Unloads by States of Origin for 4 Years.

Originating State.	New York.				Philadelphia.				Washington.				Pittsburgh.				Cincinnati.			
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916
New York	782	962	908	950	886	1037	762	931	168	218	120	154	509	1076	264	746	231	235	95	183
New Jersey	73	69	71	40	2	1	10	4	2	0	0	0	1	2	4	14	2	0	0	1
Pennsylvania	1	0	9	3	119	31	93	27	15	1	1	0	103	24	97	139	29	7	0	14
Maryland	72	4	58	52	40	4	4	1	0	0	1	3	10	23	33	71	0	0	0	1
Virginia	612	557	473	(1)	181	186	118	299	33	26	0	6	6	23	23	105	0	0	0	27
North Carolina	1	7	12	(1)	5	16	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	6	1	3	0	0	8	0
South Carolina	324	460	76	(1)	167	223	78	211	24	44	18	44	8	10	14	14				
Florida	398	817	179	(1)	239	432	241	70	41	64	17	20	45	174	58	5	42	126	54	16
Ohio													118	94	139	161	30	21	77	28
Illinois													3	1	15	5	4	6	50	11
Michigan													4	3	17	21	60	30	28	17
Wisconsin													0	3	38	9	20	11	48	53
Minnesota																	38	3	0	5
Iowa													9	0	8	10	0	1	6	
Kentucky													4	12	9	8	2	7	0	5
Tennessee													9	2	4	6	0	7	11	28
Alabama	2	0	1	1									57	67	6	74	29	28	3	18
Mississippi	4	0	8	0	1	2	0	0					123	139	43	35	21	30	12	4
Louisiana	7	3	194	(1)	0	1	0	0					0	7	5	5	3	7	1	2
Texas	0	0	2	6	0	0	1	0					91	0	37	8	7	0	11	0
California	23	1	19	(1)	18	0	10	1					41	1	53	1	5	0	0	0
All other	2	0	17	1018	4	3	8	15	0	18	29	8	31	3	36	22	14	7	26	33
Total	2301	2880	2027	2070	1862	1936	1325	1565	237	371	186	235	1172	1670	896	1461	557	575	425	452

Originating State.	Chicago.				Minneapolis.				St. Paul.				St. Louis.				Kansas City.			
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916
New York	81	31	3	53									65	47	19	122	5	7	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	1	1									3	0	0	40				
Maryland	0	0	0	10									0	0	8	0				
Virginia	0	2	0	37																
Florida	23	269	107	18	0	11	0	0	1	6	0	0	9	69	26	4	0	5	2	3
Ohio	4	6	14	7																
Indiana	13	15	24	5									2	18	0	10	0	1	0	3
Illinois	55	59	55	43	0	2	1	2	0	1	1	4	10	53	101	11	1	3	0	5
Michigan	10	27	6	46									13	16	31	14	1	1	0	1
Wisconsin	634	301	331	594	1	3	5	2	12	8	9	4	255	273	344	438	165	213	109	170
Minnesota	26	17	3	7	0	0	18	2	8	3	9	11	88	176	91	54	33	91	23	8
Iowa	30	1	0	26	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	2	65	55	129	20	2	38	26	11
Missouri	93	56	20	17	2	1	6	0	0	1	1	7	3	0	44	0	3	0	3	0
Kentucky	13	12	26	55																
Tennessee	43	21	33	19									1	0	4	2				
Alabama	59	73	3	46					1	4	0	2	8	55	0	47	1	48	1	1
Mississippi	97	249	48	127	4	6	1	3	4	15	0	2	3	40	4	25	0	21	0	0
Louisiana	43	76	86	100	0	1	2	23	3	2	1	3	4	4	1	21	1	21	14	33
Texas	164	0	99	6	16	3	1	5	1	0	0	0	145	46	102	9	62	18	68	34
Colorado	30	1	1	23	0	0	0	3					55	3	19	112	95	77	82	110
California	371	63	259	62	23	28	40	26	21	13	21	16	8	2	9	1	36	21	36	7
All other	48	43	22	64	3	2	5	7	2	1	3	24	9	1	69	57	16	15	11	2
Total	1837	1322	1141	1366	49	57	81	75	53	54	46	75	746	858	1001	987	421	580	375	388

[1] Probably included in "all other."

Unloads by Months for 1919.

City.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
New York	2,301	207	227	308	291	571	393	26	1	7	51	105	114
Chicago	1,837	151	167	141	163	214	195	124	35	115	188	187	157
Philadelphia	1,662	162	179	179	138	193	152	3	7	66	196	243	144
Pittsburgh	1,172	104	110	139	103	177	171	79	17	26	42	143	61
Cincinnati	557	44	49	40	34	50	13	4	18	53	135	89	28
St. Louis	746	68	52	65	50	60	5	4	57	97	157	80	51
Kansas City	421	29	36	47	26	39	14	0	39	33	63	44	51
Washington	287	33	30	33	24	33	7	2	14	17	38	32	24
Minneapolis	49		1	9	4	18	15	2					
St. Paul	53	3	1	4	2	12	12	2	0	4	4	7	2
Total	9,085	801	852	965	835	1,367	977	246	188	418	874	930	632

The States and cities in the table of unloads according to cities and sources have been placed in geographical order. It will be noted that cities which are relatively near one another generally receive their supplies from about the same group of States.

The table of unloads by months shows when cabbage was most abundant at 10 large city markets in 1919.

Cold Storage Apple Holdings.

The monthly cold-storage report which appears in full in this issue of The Market Reporter shows a slight increase in barreled stock, but an important decrease in the number of boxes held. Stocks of barreled apples in storage were 3,256,355 bbls., compared with 3,108,246 Nov. 1, last season and 2,914,828 in 1918. Boxed apple holdings Nov. 1 were 2,716,734 boxes, compared with 4,244,245 last year, and 2,512,541 in 1918.

Reporting Car-Lot Shipments.

Daily telegraphic reports of fruit and vegetable shipments are received by the Bureau of Markets from a total of about 1,200 division superintendents and other officials representing about 475 transportation lines, including steam and electric roads, boat lines, and express companies. At the times of greatest activity as many as 300 telegraphic reports are received daily. During the less active seasons the number falls as low as 125 per day and the average for the year is about 175.

Reports of car-lot shipments of fruits and vegetables, including various by-products, were received by mail from a total of 10,375 agency stations by the Bureau of Markets the past year. The reports included those of steam and electric roads, boat lines, and express companies. More than 600,000 carloads of about 50 commodities were reported in this manner. These reports are segregated by shipping points and are of special value in indicating the commercial surplus of various producing sections.

MONTHLY COLD STORAGE REPORT.

Holdings Nov. 1.

Commodity.	Total holdings Nov. 1, 1920.	Total holdings Nov. 1, 1919.	Total holdings Nov. 1, 1918.	Total holdings Oct. 1, 1920.	Total holdings Oct. 1, 1919.	Total holdings Oct. 1, 1918.
APPLES.						
Barrels	3,256,355	3,108,246	2,914,828	451,514	824,264	.....
Boxes	2,716,734	4,244,245	2,512,541	277,390	440,379	.....
BUTTER (pounds).						
Creamery	101,728,171	100,474,073	80,873,630	113,385,171	121,816,159	87,883,236
Packing stock	3,488,800	2,670,562	3,394,287	3,786,153	3,440,761	4,660,389
CHEESE (pounds).						
American	48,619,840	72,888,936	33,402,437	55,006,668	81,359,470	42,065,479
Swiss, including block	5,194,275	3,276,552	2,888,626	4,743,167	3,124,319	2,649,311
Brick and Munster	1,743,616	823,981	780,756	1,868,846	809,823	614,887
Limburger	1,272,452	781,966	1,464,905	1,333,357	919,503	1,552,264
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	5,532,622	5,073,311	2,564,173	5,779,777	5,760,000	3,011,528
Cream and Neufchatel	195,143	223,185	369,169	275,470	259,310	251,518
All other varieties	6,455,337	4,911,769	2,895,583	5,974,677	4,360,958	4,651,922
EGGS.						
Cases	3,858,747	5,087,230	3,811,985	5,295,313	6,858,081	5,369,403
Frozen (pounds)	20,479,602	18,976,332	13,281,120	23,583,782	20,686,649	14,756,921
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).						
Broilers	9,841,713	6,995,932	12,685,219	7,152,292	5,994,298	8,659,602
Roasters	5,242,971	5,580,176	7,684,685	1,934,636	4,069,337	2,748,665
Fowls	4,219,084	4,330,851	9,455,515	3,769,039	4,364,305	7,453,463
Turkeys	888,318	1,327,256	1,579,143	872,211	1,849,054	1,770,473
Miscellaneous varieties	10,842,708	14,904,872	13,028,529	9,224,786	14,214,698	9,165,581
MEATS (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	68,003,246	184,196,382	224,312,265	58,460,614	166,243,870	194,468,819
Pork, frozen	66,609,234	47,271,467	36,968,036	87,592,345	61,416,948	46,592,638
Lamb and mutton, frozen	48,670,159	7,894,287	8,644,785	25,324,518	8,318,390	5,274,765
Beef, cured [1]	19,931,572	37,594,680	29,339,384	19,593,940	37,327,531	28,712,629
Pork, dry salt [1]	154,414,986	281,929,913	247,194,068	233,388,714	332,786,130	283,571,900
Pork, pickled [1]	255,237,881	239,719,279	233,148,099	295,459,742	297,711,900	249,826,630
Miscellaneous meats	59,707,019	82,113,274	102,623,055	63,956,864	80,454,409	95,878,635
Lard	47,795,188	66,036,217	76,123,519	109,258,328	76,456,389	90,397,657

[1] The cured meat figures include meats held in process of cure, as shown in the separate table.

Holdings by Sections, Nov. 1.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central East.	North Central West.	South Central.	Western North.	Western South.
APPLES.								
Barrels	75,879	1,461,783	866,895	438,525	254,530	158,738	0	5
Boxes	39,441	276,554	88,041	342,693	246,161	173,668	810,424	811,752
BUTTER (pounds).								
Creamery	23,405,879	37,284,312	1,902,922	26,005,302	7,259,722	1,795,719	1,408,451	2,665,864
Packing stock	8,911	837,582	617,771	1,423,500	485,829	84,470	5,245	25,492
CHEESE (pounds).								
American	5,410,511	16,110,116	1,786,845	18,280,791	1,616,369	1,600,002	410,095	3,405,111
Swiss, including block	4,646	2,011,004	59,282	2,701,949	123,843	13,523	28,037	251,991
Brick and Munster	6,168	95,075	4,781	1,170,226	292,554	26,950	30,748	117,114
Limburger	0	353,873	0	813,116	35,012	2,547	6,419	61,485
Cottage, pot and bakers'	299,207	2,515,234	68,524	2,472,344	150,857	0	13,820	17,636
Cream and Neufchatel	0	139,586	0	13,734	11,107	1,267	29,449	0
All other	6,601	2,986,409	13,048	2,785,183	172,221	101,208	54,272	336,395
EGGS.								
Cases	426,738	1,175,552	54,750	1,167,958	651,998	183,368	41,726	156,657
Frozen (pounds)	751,479	4,339,235	841,286	7,345,210	3,787,126	397,701	2,563,664	453,901
POULTRY (pounds).								
Broilers	699,034	4,318,661	139,821	1,927,240	1,413,902	600,209	121,427	621,419
Roasters	505,251	2,371,707	27,041	1,619,918	515,266	96,317	33,134	74,337
Fowls	217,521	1,567,858	125,549	1,035,476	489,325	236,032	209,902	343,421
Turkeys	30,765	453,788	62,224	193,485	89,468	30,881	1,319	26,388
Miscellaneous poultry	519,022	7,206,896	95,710	1,678,966	761,688	161,270	62,278	356,878
MEATS (pounds).								
Beef, frozen	4,452,912	11,293,204	1,111,564	33,302,576	12,924,976	1,168,430	1,575,407	2,174,177
Pork, frozen	9,697,627	10,764,856	1,087,327	29,096,343	11,692,617	2,360,156	486,789	1,423,519
Lamb and mutton, frozen	11,812,359	32,610,886	1,000,525	2,001,312	407,482	63,257	233,069	541,269
Beef, cured	536,218	3,481,731	295,657	10,767,530	3,925,497	351,332	151,476	422,131
Pork, dry salt	9,450,613	32,780,650	2,430,473	66,425,713	36,344,855	5,335,490	443,981	1,203,231
Pork, pickled	17,830,985	28,108,702	5,514,299	91,142,172	95,445,506	8,211,674	3,621,040	5,364,103
Lard	6,788,203	3,853,983	627,906	22,963,029	10,612,024	1,297,545	747,148	845,357
Miscellaneous meats	2,200,463	8,208,079	1,283,827	22,654,101	19,178,854	2,853,479	888,342	2,439,874

The States making up the several geographical sections used in this table are as follows: *New England:* Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn. *Middle Atlantic:* N. Y., N. J., Pa. *South Atlantic:* Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla. *North Central:* (east of Miss. River) Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis.; (west of Miss. River) Minn., Iowa, Mo., N. Dak., S. Dak., Nebr., Kans. *South Central:* Ky., Tenn., Tex., Ala., Miss., La., Okla., Ark. *Western:* (North) Mont., Wyo., Idaho, Wash., Oreg.; (South) Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, Nev., Calif.

Meats Frozen During October.

Variety.	Quantity.	Change from— Oct., 1919.	Change from— Sept., 1920.
	Pounds.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Beef	21,137,061	−50.8	+129.4
Pork	17,239,820	+26.1	− 16.7
Lamb and mutton	2,295,176	+28.0	+ 18.2
Total	40,672,057	−30.4	+ 27.7

Meats Placed in Cure During October.

Variety.	Quantity.	Change from— Oct., 1919.	Change from— Sept., 1920.
	Pounds.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Beef	9,412,313	−23.1	+19.3
Pork, dry salt	45,390,653	−46.4	+ 1.9
Pork, pickled	109,727,266	− 6.4	+ 4.3
Total	164,530,232	−23.1	+ 4.4

STORAGE STOCKS OF LARD SHOW HEAVY DECREASE.

Monthly Cold Storage Report Reveals Apple Storage Movement to be Slower than Expected.

The movement of apples into cold storage has been slower than might be expected considering the large commercial crop. The 3,256,000 bbls. reported on Nov. 1 were only 148,000 more than were held on the same date last year and 341,000 more than in 1918. The boxed apple holdings were only 2,717,000 boxes compared with 4,244,000 last year and 2,513,000 in 1918. Figuring three boxes equivalent to one barrel, the total apple holdings for Nov. 1 were 361,000 bbls. less than on the same date in 1919. Last season's holdings being the largest ever carried in cold storage, the present apple holdings appear about normal.

The stocks of creamery butter seem to be moving somewhat slowly. There were still 101,728,000 lbs. left on hand on Nov. 1 compared with 100,474,000 in 1919 and 80,874,000 in 1918. The net decrease in stocks during October was only 11,657,000 lbs. compared with 21,342,000 lbs. in 1919. The stocks of American cheese are also moving slowly. There appear to be 24,269,000 lbs. less than last year and 15,218,000 lbs. more than 1918.

Decrease in Case Eggs.

The holdings of case eggs are less than in 1919, although practically the same as in 1918. Frozen poultry holdings are still very low, but it is yet too early in the season for the stocks to indicate the quantity that will be stored during the season.

The stocks of frozen lamb and mutton increased from 25,325,000 lbs. Oct. 1 to 48,670,000 lbs. Nov. 1, both amounts being larger than were ever held before. Only 2,295,000 lbs. of this increase were frozen in the United States. Frozen beef holdings amounted to 68,003,000 lbs. There were 21,137,000 lbs. frozen during the month, but a net increase of only 9,543,000 lbs. Frozen pork holdings decreased from 20,983,000 lbs. during October to 17,240,000 lbs. during November. The stocks of cured beef and dry salt pork were low. The holdings of pickled pork, however, are still very large. They amounted to 255,238,000 lbs. on Nov. 1 compared with 239,719,000 on Nov. 1, 1919, and 233,148,000 on Nov. 1, 1918.

The stocks of lard amounted to only 47,795,000 lbs. compared with 66,036,000 in 1919 and 76,124,000 in 1918. The production of lard during October was 71,755,000 lbs. The net decrease in storage stocks during the same period amounted to 61,463,000 lbs., which indicated the entrance of 133,218,000 lbs. into trade channels during the month. The stocks of lard have now reached the lowest point since Dec. 1, 1917.

Meats Held in Process of Cure on Nov. 1.

Variety.	Quantity.	Change from Oct., 1920.
	Pounds.	*Per cent.*
Beef	10,343,047	+10.1
Pork, dry salt	38,366,649	−14.8
Pork, pickled	141,507,202	− 8.0
Total	190,216,898	− 8.6

Production of Lard During October.

Product.	Quantity.	Change from— Oct., 1919.	Change from— Sept., 1920.
	Pounds.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Lard	71,754,531	−7.6	−1.6

Hay and Feed

DEMAND IN WEST STIMULATED BY COLDER WEATHER.

Hay Receipts Extremely Light—Alfalfa and Prairie Bring Somewhat Higher Prices.

Receipts of hay in the principal markets for the week ending Nov. 13 were extremely light. The total receipts in 10 of the largest markets did not equal the number of cars that have been received in the Kansas City market in one day when the movement was heavy.

Buyers generally remained indifferent, however, except in the Central West, where the colder weather stimulated a demand. Sales were mostly local, but small shipping orders are now being received at Cincinnati and Kansas City. Buyers are said to hold that hay prices should decline further in sympathy with grain, but producers consider prices still below cost of production in many sections and are not anxious to sell. Continued cold weather will no doubt favor the producer, as stocks in dealers' hands are reported to be very light.

Receipts in car lots at the principal markets for the week ending Nov. 13 were as follows:

	Nov. 13.	Nov. 6.		Nov. 13.	Nov. 6.
Boston	58	69	Minneapolis	154	49
New York	415	265	Omaha	52	102
Baltimore	40	31	St. Louis	.....	238
Pittsburgh	218	164	Kansas City	393	359
Cincinnati	141	190	Los Angeles	101	120
Chicago	179	253	San Francisco	139	186

Timothy Declines at New York.

Timothy.—Timothy prices fluctuated with the supply and demand at the various markets, but were generally from $1 to $2 per ton higher in the western markets. There was a decline of about $2.50 per ton at New York because of larger receipts and the attitude of buyers who insisted that prices should decline with grain prices. Larger receipts and a light demand caused slight declines at Baltimore and Pittsburgh also. Only 10 cars were received at Atlanta during the week, and all accumulations have been cleaned up. Other southern markets also have light stocks, but are buying for their immediate needs only. The market advanced sharply at Chicago because of the cold weather and light receipts. Notices of shipment indicate a continued light movement to that market.

Some shipping inquiry has developed at Kansas City, which, together with a good local demand, has caused a firmer tone to that market.

Alfalfa.—Considerable improvement was noted during the week in the demand for alfalfa and the market advanced on an average of about $1 per ton. Green leafy alfalfa was in urgent demand at Chicago, but brown stemmy hay did not sell well even at liberal discounts. The changed weather is bringing inquiries from dairymen and the demand for the better grades has been good at Omaha, Memphis, and Kansas City. Weather conditions have also helped move the poorer hay at slightly better prices.

The alfalfa market is weaker, however, on the Pacific coast, and markets and dealers are expecting prices to reach the prewar levels. Car-lot prices at Seattle remain

(Concluded on page 331, column 3.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, NOV. 13.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Buffalo.[1]	Spartanburg.	Savannah.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Seattle.[1]	Los Angeles.
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	36.00	32.00	32.50	38.00	39.00	38.00	34.00	30.50	31.50	34.00	24.00	.....	25.00	30.00	.....
Standard timothy	35.00	31.00	32.00	36.00	38.00	37.50	.....	29.50	29.50	32.00	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	34.00	30.00	31.00	.....	37.50	36.00	32.00	29.00	27.50	30.00	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	36.00	29.50	29.00	.....	38.00	35.00	33.00	29.00	28.00	30.00	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	34.00	.....	28.00	.....	37.50	.....	.....	28.00	30.00	29.00	20.00	.....	23.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	30.00	.....	25.00	.....	37.00	.....	.....	32.00	32.00	27.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....	33.00	32.00	.....	30.00	28.00	24.00	28.00	22.00	32.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.50	32.00	31.50	30.50	.....	28.00	27.00	21.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.50	.....	28.00	28.00	.....	25.00	25.00	17.00	.....	.....	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	21.00	21.00	16.50	19.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	19.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	16.00	15.50	.....	.....	.....
Grain hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran.															
Spring	42.00	40.00	40.00	37.50	43.50	.....	.....	40.00	39.00	35.50	31.00	.....	.....	40.00	.....
Soft winter	43.00	44.00	42.00	38.50	45.50	44.00	38.00	40.00	42.00	36.00	.....	.....	32.00	.....	.....
Hard winter	42.00	41.00	.....	37.50	43.00	.....	.....	40.00	40.00	35.00	.....	28.50	31.00	.....	44.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	41.00	39.50	40.00	36.50	44.50	.....	.....	39.00	38.00	33.50	29.00	.....	.....	42.00	.....
Soft winter	47.00	50.00	42.50	37.50	50.00	46.00	.....	44.00	43.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	46.00	43.00	.....	36.50	45.00	.....	.....	42.00	44.00	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	36.50	59.00	.....	44.00	.....	41.00	.....	.....	29.50	.....	.....	.....
Wheat mixed feed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	.....	.....
Rye middlings	40.00	38.00	.....	.....	42.50	.....	.....	[2] 38.00	37.00	31.50	28.00	.....	33.00	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	54.00	53.00	.....	49.00	.....	.....	.....	56.00	53.50	53.00	50.00	.....	.....	65.00	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	51.00	49.00	.....	48.00	43.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.00	46.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	48.00	46.00	.....	46.00	39.00	45.00	35.50	42.75	46.00	41.50	44.00	.....	.....	.....	43.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	49.00	43.00	39.00	41.00	.....	30.50	35.00	.....	31.00	33.00	27.00	30.00	32.00	38.00
Gluten feed	51.62	48.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.00	48.18	43.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed	45.00	42.00	43.00	.....	42.00	.....	.....	40.00	.....	37.00	33.00	35.50	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	47.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.00	.....	44.00	35.00	36.00	.....	54.00	44.00
Beet pulp	54.00	52.00	.....	.....	.....	54.00	.....	.....	.....	44.00	45.00	.....	.....	.....	42.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal.

WIDE VARIATIONS IN FEED PRICES NOTED DURING WEEK.

Markets Continue Inactive—Trend of Prices Still Downward—Offerings Liberal.

The difference in opinion among members of the trade as to the future trend of the market, the anxiety of a few to dispose of holdings at prevailing prices, and of others more optimistic to maintain values at present levels, resulted in a wide variation in quotations of feeds during the week. Price sheets indicate differences of from $2 to $3 per ton for the same commodity delivered in the same market.

For instance, while various grades of cottonseed meal were quoted in the Philadelphia market on Nov. 13 at $48 to $56.25 per ton, the New England trade offered the same grades at anywhere from $1 to $4 per ton less. Jobbers' prices for linseed meal were $1 to $2 per ton less than those asked by mills.

Wheat Feed Prices Vary.

Prices of wheat feeds also differed materially. While on a resale of a split car of winter bran and winter flour middlings $42.50 and $52.50, respectively, was realized in the Philadelphia market, pure fancy winter bran and flour middlings in split cars are quoted by the New England trade at $43 to $59, respectively.

The Atlanta market quoted middlings at a premium of $4 to $10 per ton over bran. Soft and hard winter as well as spring wheat bran was offered in that market at $38 to $40 per ton. Most of the markets quoted middlings on a par with bran, while in a few, middlings are selling $1 per ton under the price of bran.

Pacific coast markets advise heavy receipts from the East and North. A report from San Francisco states that 1,577 tons of feed were received in that market and that stocks are accumulating. Eastern markets were well supplied and transit offerings were liberal.

The car situation remains good and receipts are fully equal to the demand. Lake warehouses report storage holdings of 12,030 tons of mill feeds other than grain mixtures on Nov. 12.

Wheat mill feeds.—Flour middlings were quoted in northeastern markets at $43 to $50, depending on quality. Canadian bran was freely offered at $40 delivered New York and Canadian middlings were quoted at the same price. For domestic bran and middlings $1 per ton more was asked and pure bran commanded a premium of $1. Prevailing prices for bran are lower in southwestern than northwestern markets, while on middlings northwestern markets are making the best price. Red dog is quoted at $51 in milling centers and about $60 is asked in the East. All markets report sufficient stocks to take care of the demand.

Cottonseed Export Business Slow.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—Absence of export business causes heavy increase in stocks. Late reaction was not maintained and prices again slumped. While on Nov. 9 $56.25 was asked for 43% meal for December shipment, offerings on Nov. 12 were made at $52 delivered northeastern markets. The 41 and 43% meal are quoted at $50.50 and $52, respectively, in New England territory, while 36% meal is freely quoted at $46.75, and 38½ meal at $48.50. Texas reports few sales of 43% meal at $35 f. o. b. common points and 36% meal is dull in the Memphis market at $35.50, the lowest price this sea-

(Concluded on page 334, column 2.)

Grain and Seeds

GRAIN PRICES CONTINUE GENERAL DOWNWARD TREND.

Cash Grain Bringing Good Premium Over December Futures—Export Sales Light.

During the week ending Nov. 13 the general trend of grain prices was downward. On Wednesday there was a sharp upturn, due to technical market conditions, which did not reflect any change in fundamental conditions. Some export business in wheat on Friday was a strengthening factor.

On Saturday the December futures in the principal markets showed the following changes from the previous Saturday: Chicago December wheat, 10½¢ and corn 6½¢ lower; Minneapolis December wheat, 15¢, Kansas City, 11¾¢, and Winnipeg, 10½¢ lower. Closing prices on Nov. 13 were: Chicago December wheat, $1.79⅞ and corn 74¼c; Minneapolis December wheat, $1.68½; Kansas City December wheat, $1.72½, and Winnipeg December wheat. $1.89⅝.

Conditions Appear Inconsistent.

A peculiar condition, which seems inconsistent, exists in the Chicago market—that is, while stocks of grain in the terminal elevators are small and daily receipts very light, and, furthermore, while spot grain sells at a big premium over the December future, the futures market has been persistently weak, and the price of cash grain has followed the futures down.

At the close of the week No. 1 Soft Red Winter wheat sold at 29 to 30¢ over the December and No. 2 Red at 28 to 29¢ over. The price of No. 1 Hard Winter was 8 to 8½¢ over December and No. 2 Hard Winter 5½ to 6¢ over. The premiums on corn were as follows: Nos. 1 and 2 Mixed, 11½¢ over December; Nos. 1 and 2 Yellow, 12½ to 13¢ over December; and Nos. 1 and 2 White, 11½ to 12¢ over December. In other words, it might be said that the December was at a discount under cash grain.

The general market situation may be said to be governed at present by three factors, aside from the speculative influence that is often an important factor in causing price changes. These three factors are the export trade, the country movement of grain or sales by country elevator companies, and the general mercantile or commercial situation throughout the country.

France and Belgium in Market.

In the week under review a little new export business in wheat was reported, but it had only slight influence on the market. A reflection of export business done earlier in the season was seen on Wednesday, when there was heavy buying of December wheat in the Chicago market, which was in the nature of taking off of hedges on sales of cash wheat for export. That is, Canadian elevator companies, when buying cash wheat some weeks ago, sold the December future in the Chicago market as a hedge. Then when they sold the cash wheat for export they "bought back" or took off their hedge in Chicago December. France and Belgium have been buying in a small way on Wednesdays and Fridays, and on the 12th some buying of Chicago December wheat was credited to such accounts. This buying steadied the market and caused a slight advance from the low point of the day.

In the minds of the grain trade the export business done this week is less important than the fair offerings of wheat by country elevator companies. The latter was more significant as a market factor than the small export business.

This brings us to the third factor mentioned, namely, general mercantile or commercial conditions throughout the country. There is a very noticeable inclination, even determination, on the part of the general public to refrain from buying all commodities not pressingly needed, until prices reach a more nearly prewar basis than they are at present. This affects the market for all grain and grain products, and is a decided influence in the present general situation.

Flour Mills Running Light.

The milling situation reflects the factor just mentioned, for the mills of the country are running lighter than they ever have before at this season. It is estimated that the mills of the country, collectively, are operating at only about 45% of capacity, whereas it is their custom to run at full time and full capacity at this season of the year. The great mills at Minneapolis are operating at slightly above 60% of capacity.

The bakers' trade in Chicago reflects one of the greatest centralized demands for flour in the United States. The present situation gives an idea of the unusual prevailing conditions. It is estimated that bakers in Chicago are carrying only one-half of their usual stocks of flour and they are buying very little. Canadian flour was a factor in the market a few weeks ago, and some of that flour is still arriving in Chicago, but in the week under review Minneapolis mills were underselling Canadian mills. Offerings by Canadian mills had almost ceased because of the irregularity of the market.

Tuesday, Nov. 16—Receipts of wheat at Kansas City are being watched closely and, as receipts for Tuesday were light, Board of Trade members think that farmers holding grain is having an effect. It is reported that farmers are selling little wheat at many country stations in the Southwest.

A cable from Buenos Aires reported rain in parts of Argentina and this had a tendency to check bearish sentiment in the Chicago market as harvest is just beginning in the extreme northern part of that country.

Cash grain in the Chicago market is selling at big premiums over the December future. Nos. 1 and 2 Soft Red Winter wheat is in demand at 28 to 30c over and Nos. 1 and 2 Hard Winter, 5 to 8c over December. Nos. 1 and 2 old Mixed corn 9½c over December, Yellow 10½ to 11¢, and White 10c over December. New corn ranges 6 to 7¢ over December.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the seed importation Act.

Kind of seed.	Nov. 1–15.	July 1–Nov. 15.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	.....	171,500
Canada bluegrass	14,300	31,100
Awnless brome grass	200	200
Alsike clover	81,800	235,700
Crimson clover	44,100	2,201,000
Red clover	.....	427,100
Broom-corn millet	.....	1,100
Foxtail millet	.....	14,700
Rape	455,100	1,402,800
English rye grass	56,400	311,900
Italian rye grass	83,300	214,600
Hairy vetch	.....	400,700

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, Nov. 12.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 2	.....	.....	192	.....	187	186⅞
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	199½	194½	.....	.....	191	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	197⅛	192⅛	191	193	.....	187½
	No. 2	.....	192	188¼	188	186¼	.....
	No. 3	.....	189	186⅛	184	.....	.....
Minneapolis.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	198	191	188	183	185	180
	No. 2	193	186	183	178	180	175
	No. 3	187	178	177	171	173	167
	No. 4	177	171	166	163	165	159
Northern Spring	No. 1	198	191	.....	176	182	178
	No. 2	189	.....	.....	.....	186	172
	No. 3	183	.....	178	166	170	166
Kansas City.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	191⅜	186	187	181⅜	185	178
	No. 2	193⅜	186	187	182	181⅜	178
	No. 3	192⅜	186	187	180	181	179
	No. 4	.....	183⅜	.....	178	177	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	191⅛	185⅝	183	179	179⅛	177⅛
	No. 2	190	185	183⅛	177⅛	179⅛	174⅞
	No. 3	187	182	182	178	177⅛	174
	No. 4	186	182	181⅜	178	176⅜	171
Red Winter	No. 1	216⅜	209	206	205	203	203
	No. 2	214⅜	.....	205	202	200⅜	196
	No. 3	.....	.....	203	198	200	200
St. Louis.							
Red Winter	No. 1	215	214	210	209	209⅛	211
	No. 2	214	212	210	207	207⅜	208⅛
	No. 3	213	207	205	204⅛	206	.....

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
White	No. 1	.....	89⅛	90	.....	87⅞	88
	No. 2	88⅛	89	90	88	87⅛	87
	No. 4	.....	.....	.....	82	85	81
Yellow	No. 1	92	91⅛	91⅞	90⅛	88⅛	88
	No. 2	90⅞	91	91⅞	90	88⅛	88
	No. 3	87⅞	90	87	87⅛	85	86½
	No. 4	81½	85	.....	84	.....	.....
Mixed	No. 1	87⅞	88	87⅛	87⅛	87	86⅜
	No. 2	87⅛	88	88⅛	87⅛	87	86⅛
	No. 3	87	86	87	86	86	86⅛
Minneapolis.							
Yellow	No. 1	.....	97	95	.....	92	92
	No. 3	95	93	.....	93	.....	.....
Kansas City.							
White	No. 3	86	86	.....	.....	.....	84
Yellow	No. 2	92	.....	96	.....	99	.....
Mixed	No. 3	89½	.....	86	86	82	84
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	95	.....	.....	93	.....	90
	No. 2	95	95⅜	.....	93	93	89⅛
Yellow	No. 1	.....	96⅛	98	96⅛	94	93
	No. 2	95½	96	97	97	93⅛	92

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
White	No. 1	54	54	52⅛	.....	51⅜	52
	No. 2	53⅜	53⅛	52⅛	52⅛	51	51⅜
	No. 3	53	53⅜	52⅛	50⅛	50	50⅛
	No. 4	51½	51½	49⅜	.....	49½	49
Minneapolis.							
White	No. 2	49½	50	50	47½	.....	.....
	No. 3	49	48⅜	48	46½	46	45
	No. 4	48½	48	48	45⅜	45½	44⅛
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	53⅜	53⅛	.....	52⅛	.....	.....
	No. 3	53⅜	52⅜	53	52	50⅜	50⅜
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	56	56⅛	57	.....	53⅜	54
	No. 2	55⅜	55⅛	56⅜	.....	53	53
	No. 3	55⅛	55⅛	54⅜	53⅜	52⅛	52½
	No. 4	55	54½	.....	.....	51	52

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
No. 2		162	160½	158½	157	.....	157
Minneapolis.							
Western	No. 2	158	155	153	154	151	149

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

Chicago.								
Wheat	Dec.	190	184½	178	186⅛	180⅛	177½
	Mar.	187	182	175	181½	174	169¾
Corn	Dec.	81¼	81⅝	78½	79⅜	76⅝	74⅜
	May	85⅞	86⅛	83⅛	84	81⅜	79⅛
Oats	Dec.	52	52	49⅝	50⅜	48⅜	48
	May	57⅜	57½	55⅜	56	54⅛	53⅛
Kansas City.								
Wheat	Dec.	184½	177	170½	179½	173⅜	170½
	Mar.	182⅜	177⅛	170⅞	176⅛	169⅜	164⅛
Corn	Dec.	74⅝	75	71⅝	72⅜	70⅛	68
	May	79½	79½	76⅜	77½	74⅜	72⅜
Oats	Dec.	50⅜	51	48½	49⅜	48	47
	May	56½	56⅜	54	54½	53⅜	51½

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week Ending Nov. 13.

[Thousands of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Subclass and grade.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Total.
WHEAT.							
Total No. 2 Northern Spring	...	244	13	....	....	....	257
Total No. 2 Amber Durum	...	153	...	41	....	....	194
Hard Winter.....No. 1	...	51	...	....	50	....	101
No. 2	...	355	...	39	861	....	1255
Total Hard Red Winter	...	406	...	39	911	....	1356
Red Winter.....No. 1	...	13	...	....	....	....	13
No. 2	...	113	...	48	50	900	1111
Total Soft Red Winter	...	126	...	48	50	900	1124
Mixed .....No. 1	...	25	...	....	....	....	25
No. 2	...	741	...	28	398	....	1167
No. 3	...	....	...	....	8	106	114
Total Mixed	...	766	...	28	406	106	1306
Sold on type sample	....	....	....	....	....	....	[1] 863
Total, week ending Nov. 13	...	1695	[2] 13	[3] 156	1367	1006	5100
Total, week ending Nov. 6	122	1222	646	555	843	1742	[4] 6058
CORN.							
Total No. 2 White	....	17	...	182	....	....	[5] 238
Mixed .....No. 2	...	....	...	64	....	....	64
No. 3	...	....	...	17	....	....	17
Total mixed	....	....	...	81	....	....	81
Total, week ending Nov. 13	...	17	...	263	....	....	319
Total, week ending Nov. 6	...	193	39	90	....	....	322
BARLEY.							
Total ungraded, week ending Nov. 13	...	183	...	17	14	....	[6] 556
Total, week ending Nov. 6	...	110	...	73	....	....	[7] 439
RYE.							
No. 2 Western	...	....	...	84	....	....	84
Ungraded	137	472	....	....	....	....	609
Total, week ending Nov. 13	137	472	...	84	....	....	693
Total, week ending Nov. 6	4	388	27	43	....	....	458

[1] Includes 407,000 bus. from Portland, Oreg., 93,000 bus. from Astoria, Oreg., and 363,000 bus. from Seattle.

[2] Does not include 199,000 bus. Canadian wheat in bond from Philadelphia.

[3] Does not include 40,000 bus. Canadian wheat in bond from Baltimore.

[4] Includes 280,000 bus. from Newport News, Va., and 648,000 from Portland, Oreg.

[5] Includes 39,000 bus. from Newport News.

[6] Includes 342,000 bus. from San Francisco.

[7] Includes 256,000 bus. from San Francisco.

Hongkong Merchants Overstocked with Rice.

A peculiar condition has arisen in China in the nature of a rice crisis that affects dealers and exporters but not the local household consumers. The Chinese rice merchants of Hongkong evidently have purchased more rice than they can market, it being estimated that there is over $10,000,000 worth of Saigon "long" in the colony at present. America has a sufficient quantity of rice on hand and has therefore not been purchasing during the past several months, while Japan, the other leading market for Saigon rice, is unable to buy it, owing to a crisis in the money market there. It is the opinion of leading Chinese merchants, however, that matters will right themselves since Japan will, in all probability, soon be able to purchase enough to relieve the present acute situation.

FEED MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 332.)

son. Hulls are quiet but steady at about $5 per ton, Little Rock.

Linseed meal.—Minneapolis mills quote $50, a $2 decline from last week. Eastern prices are slightly lower, and jobbers are underselling mills $1 to $2 per ton. Forced sales in the Chicago market caused the price to drop to $52, though most of the sales are made at around $53. Trading is light, because buyers figure that price of linseed meal is still out of proportion with prices for other high-protein feeds. Stocks, because of the light export inquiry, are good.

Hominy feed.—Market conditions on hominy feed are slightly easier than last week. There has been a reduction of $1 to $2 per ton in keeping with the lower prices for grain. No very urgent demand is noticeable, most of the inquiries received being for future shipment. Northwestern markets, particularly Milwaukee, report a fairly good demand from mixed-feed manufacturers. Yellow hominy is quoted in that territory at $35, and $1 extra is asked for white hominy.

Gluten feed.—Gluten feed met with a good demand. Prices for the various kinds range from $41 to $43.75 Chicago. It may be purchased around $43 in northeastern markets, but prices of gluten feed sold with price guarantee are about $8 per ton higher. Mills are not operating at capacity, but stocks in dealers' hands are reported to be larger than normal.

Beet pulp.—New York dealers quote dried beet pulp in even weight sacks at $49 f. o. b. that market. Other seaboard markets quote lower prices than last week because of expected foreign arrivals. Interior markets are unchanged; $44 is asked f. o. b. Chicago. Complete reports received by the Bureau of Markets from sugar factories indicate that although on a production of 8,929,000 tons of beets, the pulp produced is equivalent to 400,000 tons of dried pulp, as stated in The Market Reporter for Oct. 2, the actual production will be 178,800 tons compared to 130,000 tons last year, the remainder being wet mash and wastage.

Alfalfa meal.—The demand for alfalfa meal continues dull with mills not inclined to force sales. The price for No. 1 alfalfa meal remained unchanged at $26 to $28 in the Omaha market. Mixed feed manufacturers are not buying heavily. Most of the buying is by feeders who use alfalfa meal as a substitute for bran because of its relatively low price. St. Louis and Kansas City report sale of No. 2 meal at about $6 below price of No. 1.

Feed Exports Have Declined.

Exportations of feeds from the United States to foreign countries have shown a steady decline this year. During the month of September exports of cottonseed and linseed meal and cake decreased 23,365,408 and 44,709,949 lbs., respectively, a total of 34,038 tons, or approximately 1,135 carloads. Importations of feeds have increased considerably.

The following export figures were furnished by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for the 9-month period ending Sept. 30:

	1920	1919
Bran and middlings.....tons	2,593	3,195
Corn oil cake.....lbs	42,500	962,889
Cottonseed cake.....do	123,467,227	226,638,940
Cottonseed meal.....do	7,457,381	186,930,087
Malt sprouts.....tons	364	1,074
Linseed oil cake.....lbs	139,379,261	213,903,947
Linseed oil meal.....do	8,689,833	21,384,030

REVIEW OF HAY MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 332.)

unchanged at $22 per ton, but retail prices declined $3 because of the efforts of the dealers to unload their present stocks.

Prairie.—Prices on prairie hay advanced from $2 to $3 per ton during the week, principally because of light receipts. There was a good demand for the better grades, however, and unless receipts increase further advances are expected.

The colder weather was a factor in the prairie market also. Insufficient Nos. 1 and 2 prairie was received at Chicago to establish a market, but dealers stated that No. 1 southwestern prairie would probably sell at $25 per ton. Present prices are nearer the level at which producers consider they should be, but no large movement is expected at this time.

Both Omaha and Kansas City also report strong markets, with the trend of prices upward. Receipts at Minneapolis were much larger than for some weeks, but about half of the hay received went direct to the stockyards and the market remained firm.

COTTON SEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$33.00-35.00	$28.00
Clinton, N. C.	.....	30.00
New Bern, N. C.	.....	30.00
Smithfield, N. C.	.....	30.00
Tarboro, N. C.	31.00	28.00
Wadesboro, N. C.	30.00	28.00
Aiken, S. C.	32.50	28.50
Blackville, S. C.	32.00	30.00
Camden, S. C.	35.00	28.00
Dillon, S. C.	34.00	30.00
Kershaw, S. C.	.....	30.00
Laurens, S. C.	35.00	30.00
Manning, S. C.	35.00	32.00
Orangeburg, S. C.	30.00	28.00
St. Matthews, S. C.	33.00	30.00
New Orleans, La.	28.00	.....
Meridian, Miss.	30.00-32.00	30.00
Jackson, Miss.	33.00-36.00	25.00-30.00
Coldwater, Miss.	32.00	.....
Greenville, Miss.	36.00	.....
Holly Springs, Miss.	32.00	.....
Greenwood, Miss.	35.00	.....
Pontotoc, Miss.	32.00	30.00
West Point, Miss.	32.00	25.00
Blytheville, Ark.	34.00	29.00
Jonesboro, Ark.	33.00-34.50	26.00
Newport, Ark.	30.00	27.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	32.00	30.00
Texarkana, Ark.	30.00-31.00	.....
Walnut Ridge, Ark.	30.00	27.50
Brownsville, Tenn.	30.00	26.00
Dyersburg, Tenn.	32.00	.....
Tiptonville, Tenn.	32.00	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	35.00-37.00	.....
Jefferson, Tex.	.....	25.00
Sweetwater, Tex.	.....	25.00
Memphis, Tex.	.....	22.00
Coleman, Tex.	.....	23.00
Cameron, Tex.	.....	20.00
Waxahachie, Tex.	.....	22.00
Stephenville, Tex.	.....	23.00
Austin, Tex.	.....	20.00
Marshall, Tex.	.....	25.00
Tyler, Tex.	.....	20.00
San Marcos, Tex.	.....	22.00
Chandler, Okla.	.....	20.00
Lexington, Okla.	.....	21.50
McAlester, Okla.	.....	17.00
Hugo, Okla.	.....	20.00

Grain Production in South Africa.

The National Bank of South Africa (Ltd.) recently reported the official estimated production of wheat, oats, and barley in the Union as follows:

	Bags.	Below normal.
		Per cent.
Wheat	2,594,700	4
Oats	1,710,400	7
Barley	387,700	10

Foreign Markets

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TO PERMIT EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

Provided Grain Can Be Purchased Within Fixed Price Limit 448,000 Tons Will Be Available.

The Government of India issued an official communique on Sept. 30, permitting the exportation of 448,000 short tons of wheat from the port of Karachi up to March 31, 1921, provided that this amount can be purchased within a fixed price limit, according to the American consul at that station. The price has been fixed at 6 rupees 2½ annas per maund ($1.46 per bu. at par) f. o. r. at Karachi for choice white Karachi wheat. It should be noted that prices are quoted f. o. r. and not f. o. b. The former does not designate or include the point of destination, whereas the latter does.

Open Competition Allowed.

The Government will in no case allow a higher price to be paid than the equivalent of 5½ rs. per maund ($1.30 per bu. at par) on the Lyallpur market, the greatest distributing center for the Punjab. No exports will be permitted from any port except Karachi. Shipments will be made on Government account, any profits accruing being credited to the State. There will be the freest competition for the 448,000 tons available under the present allotment and no one country will be in a preferential position in securing shipments over competitors in other countries.

The plan under which the export will be made is under consideration and it is hoped that arrangements for its introduction will soon be completed. The scheme will not apply to exports to countries in the Indian Ocean. Such countries will continue to receive allotments which will be distributed as before among established English shippers.

Information is at hand to the effect that exporters have already received buying orders and that the market has risen. It seems, however, that there are no sellers and that there is a movement against the export of wheat, especially at Bombay. This can no doubt be explained by the fact that the coming crop is not so abundant as was first estimated, on account of the drought throughout India. A glance at India's statistics for the past few years shows that the 448,000 tons now to be exported are only about one-third of the normal export.

Dairy Industry in Auckland, New Zealand, Doubles Since 1910.

The dairy industry of New Zealand has developed considerably during the past 10 years. The American consul at Auckland reports that in 1910, 6,510 tons of butter were produced in the Auckland district for export as compared with 12,294 tons for the year ended June 30, 1920. The production of cheese for 1910 amounted to 515 tons, as compared with 11,774 tons last year. The Auckland district is considered one of the best dairy sections of that part of the world.

Egyptian Cotton Crop 612,000,000 Pounds.

The new cotton crop of Egypt is estimated at 612,000,000 lbs., according to a cablegram from the American consul at Alexandria.

British Fix Wholesale Apple Prices.

The schedule limiting the whoesale prices of apples in British markets went into effect on Nov. 15, according to a cablegram received from the American agricultural trade commissioner at London. The maximum wholesale price of Canadian and United States barreled apples is 68s. ($11.48) per bbl. for tight packs, 64s. ($10.80) for slack packs, and 53s. ($8.94) for wasty lots, conversions being made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Nov. 13, when a shilling was worth $0.168.

The maximum wholesale price of Canadian, United States, and Australian apples in boxes or cases weighing not less than 37 lbs. has been fixed at 21s. 6d. ($3.63) per box for sound lots, 20s. 3d. ($3.42) for slacks, and 17s. ($2.87) for wasty stock. The maximum wholesale price for apples in cases weighing not less than 40 lbs. is fixed at 23s. 6d. ($3.97) per box for sound lots, 22s. 2d. ($3.74) for slacks, and 18s. 6d. ($3.12) for wasty stock.

The maximum wholesale price for all other varieties selling in different packs and conditions than those mentioned has been fixed at 63s. ($10.63) per 112 lbs. The general retail price limit has been fixed at 10d. (14¢) per lb.

This schedule shows a slight increase over the controlled prices of last season. The increase amounts to about 4d. per bbl. for 120 lb. barrels and to about 2s. 3d. for boxes weighing not less than 37 lbs.

ARGENTINA PLANS TO FACILITATE EXPORTS OF WOOL.

Proposed Law Would Exempt Wool, Oxhides, Horsehides and Sheepskins from Export Duties.

A proposed law, exempting wool, both washed and unwashed, as well as oxhides, horsehides, and sheepskins from export duties in Argentina for one year from the date of the promulgation of the law, was approved by the Chamber of Deputies at a recent session, and is now awaiting the confirmation of the Senate, according to the American consul at Buenos Aires.

The proposed law authorizes the National Bank of Argentina to finance wool transactions in such manner as to assist woolgrowers and merchants to dispose of their stocks with the least possible inconvenience. The bank is empowered to discount commercial bills of exchange, renewable within a term of two years, for woolgrowers or merchants holding wool, subject to such guaranties and rates of interest as may be considered suitable. It will also discount commercial bills of exchange in respect to sales of wool on credit terms for export within the same period and subject to such guaranties as it sees fit to require.

May Use Government Warehouses.

In addition to these authorizations the bank will rediscount bills for other banking institutions in connection with operations realized in the terms of the law, within the limit of time stipulated. The law also provides that the executive power shall allow the Government warehouses available in the capital and at Bahia Blanca to be utilized for the storage of wool, oxhides, and sheepskins subject to the same conditions applying to warehouses for general merchandise. The importation of thick woolen cloth for the manufacture of clothing is declared to be exempt from all import taxes, subject to the same conditions.

BAHAMA TOMATOES NEARLY READY FOR UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Amount Sent to New York and Other Large Markets Will Depend Upon Transportation.

Weather conditions in the Bahamas have been favorable for tomatoes this year, and it is expected that a crop of 350,000 crates or approximately 280,000 bus. of 60 lbs. each will be gathered from the 2,280 acres under cultivation in the islands of Eleuthera and New Providence, according to the American consul at Nassau.

The larger part of this crop will be marketed in the United States if adequate transportation facilities can be arranged. Some of the shipments will be sent direct to New York, but the larger part will reach that center and western markets by way of Miama, and Jacksonville, Fla. Shipments will be made in December and will probably continue until April.

The tomato industry is still in its infancy in the Bahamas and its development has been handicapped by the lack of shipping facilities. If a frequent and regular shipping service between Nassau and New York can be obtained it is believed that this industry will so increase that tomatoes will form one of the leading exports of those islands.

The fruit is very firm and stands transit unusually well. The greater part of the crop can be marketed in American cities in midwinter at a time when fresh vegetables command high prices. The total shipment of tomatoes from the Bahamas for the season ending March 31, 1920, was about 150,000 crates, each crate containing six 4-qt. baskets. The lack of transportation facilities occasioned heavy losses last season, and it is estimated that 25% of the crop was not picked at all because of the fact that vessels were not available.

Smyrna's Egg Trade Increasing.

The exportation of eggs is developing into an item of importance in Smyrna's trade. Although scientific poultry keeping has not been developed in this part of Asia Minor, the egg trade is developing. From 18,000 to 20,000 cases of 1,500 eggs each, representing a value of $1,200,000 to $1,600,000, are annually exported. This trade could be increased considerably if scientific poultry breeding were introduced. Adequate means of communication between producing centers and railway stations are also lacking.

Cheese Making Important.

Smyrna produces an average of 2,205,500 lbs. of butter and 5,513,750 lbs. of cheese per annum. About two-thirds of the cheese is a white kind sold in goatskin bags, the rest is a cooked cheese of the same type used in the Balkans and known as "Cascavalle." The bulk of this white cheese comes from the Greek sheepfolds of Sevdikeny and Sivri-Hissar.

The production of butter is far from sufficient for the country's consumption. The annual importation of butter is approximately 1,323,300 lbs., most of which comes from Europe, especially European Turkey and Syria. From 882,200 to 1,102,750 lbs. of cheese is also imported annually.

Citrate of Lime Held in Italy.

Approximately 330 short tons of citric acid and about 11,023 short tons of citrate of lime are being held in Italy at present, reports the American consul at Palermo.

Cotton

AVERAGE MIDDLING PRICE MAKES FURTHER DECLINE.

Another Low Mark for Season Recorded on November 13, When Middling Touches 18.39 Cents.

Prices for both spots and futures during the week ending Nov. 13, declined as compared with prices for the previous week. The average price for Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 18.39¢ per lb. on Nov. 13, as compared with the close of the previous week of 19.38¢ and 39.45¢ for the corresponding day in 1919. Saturday's average price was the lowest average for the season. The highest average price for this season was 38.51¢ per lb. reached on the first day of the season, Aug. 1, 1920. Since that date the decline in price has been almost continuous.

During the week December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 91 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 93 points. December future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 13.92 pence per lb. on Nov. 12 as compared with 14.80 pence the previous week and 23.70 pence for the corresponding day in 1919.

The demand for spot cotton was less than that of last week. The total sales at the designated markets (not including Dallas) reported for the week ending Nov. 13, amounted to 54,970 bales as compared with 63,339 bales for the previous week and 91,507 bales for the corresponding week in 1919.

Reports indicate that inactivity still prevails in the cotton-goods market and prices for standard cloths shows till further declines.

On Saturday, Nov. 13, the Bureau of the Census issued its monthly preliminary report showing the consumption of cotton for October, together with certain other statistics. The figures show that during the month of October American mills consumed 399,837 bales, exclusive of linters, against 556,041 bales for the corresponding period last year, and 440,354 bales for the corresponding period in 1918–19. The total number of bales consumed by American mills from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, amounted to 1,340,677 bales, exclusive of linters, against 1,544,429 bales for the corresponding period in 1919–20. The number of bales reported in manufacturing establishments on Oct. 31 was 943,851 bales, compared with 1,365,139 bales for the same day last year; and in independent warehouses and at compresses, 4,167,992 bales against 3,687,141 bales last year. Active spindles were reported as 33,669,804, as against 34,344,095 for the corresponding month last year.

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Nov. 12.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	Bales.	
	1920	1919
Port receipts	2,045,327	2,115,694
Port stocks	1,287,840	1,636,891
Interior receipts	2,401,652	2,412,631
Interior stocks	1,353,590	1,207,076
Into sight	3,735,557	3,864,058
Northern spinners' takings	482,047	717,686
Southern spinners' takings	904,213	947,715
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,972,091	4,016,236

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Prices of Middling spot cotton for Nov. 13 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Nov. 13 in each of these markets (not including Dallas) as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	[1] On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	300	300	300	200	250	300	400	400	400	300	315
Strict Good Middling	250	200	250	175	200	250	300	350	300	275	255
Good Middling	200	150	200	125	150	200	200	300	200	225	195
Strict Middling	100	100	100	75	100	100	100	150	100	125	105
Middling	18.00	18.00	19.00	18.50	19.00	19.00	17.65	17.75	18.50	18.50	18.39
	[1] Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	200	250	200	250	150	150	300	250	225	225	220
Low Middling	500	550	500	500	400	400	500	450	400	525	473
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	700	650	700	750	600	650	800	600	525	700	668
Good Ordinary [2]	900	800	900	950	750	800	1,000	800	825	925	865
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	150	150	150	100	100	200	[3] 100	200	50	110
Strict Middling	200	250	250	250	150	200	300	50	300	150	210
Middling [2]	400	350	400	400	300	400	500	200	450	350	375
Strict Low Middling [2]	500	550	650	650	450	500	700	450	700	575	573
Low Middling [2]	800	750	950	900	650	750	1,000	650	1,000	875	833
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	400	250	400	400	250	350	450	Even.	450	475	343
Strict Middling [2]	500	350	550	550	350	450	600	150	550	575	463
Middling [2]	800	550	700	700	450	600	700	300	700	700	620
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	400	500	500	500	250	400	700	Even.	550	525	433
Strict Middling [2]	500	700	650	650	350	500	800	150	650	625	558
Middling [2]	900	800	800	850	450	600	900	300	750	750	705
Sales for week, bales	3,111	1,357	725	288	8,200	3,742	.....	15,594	14,206	7,747	[4] 54,970

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the designated markets, not including Dallas.

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending Nov. 12 amounted to 110,371 bales compared with 197,019 bales the previous week and 199,375 bales for the corresponding week in 1919, and that the total exports from Aug. 1 to Nov. 12 amounted to 1,261,615 bales against 1,362,437 bales in 1919.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Nov. 12.

To—	Bales.	
	1920	1919
Great Britain	510,042	713,184
France	211,295	120,870
Germany	252,471	87,979
Italy	90,696	64,234
Japan and China	5,650	59,118
Other countries	191,461	317,052
Total	1,261,615	1,362,437

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

[Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on Nov. 12, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended.]

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair	.....	2
Strict Good Middling	3	96
Good Middling	93	722
Strict Middling	354	1,794
Middling	594	1,744
Strict Low Middling	3,011	1,199
Low Middling	2,146	318
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	136	77
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	620	91
Good Middling Yellow Stained	3	2
Total	6,960	6,045

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Nov. 12, 1920, at the port of New York were 27,152 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1919, 91,871 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 35,553 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1919, 157,754 bales.

Long Staple Cotton.

A poor demand is reported for long-staple cotton at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 ins	22
Strict Middling, 1 1/8 ins	32
Memphis:	
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	35
Strict Middling, 1 1/8 ins	33 1/2
Good Middling, 1 1/8 ins	30
Middling to Strict Middling, full 1 1/16 ins	31
Middling, full 1 1/8 ins	26
Middling, 1 1/8 ins	25
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	22
Middling, 1 1/16 ins	21

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 18 1/4¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 19¢ per lb. at Memphis:

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
	Points.	Points.
1 1/16 ins	300	200
1 3/16 ins	825	550
1 1/8 ins	1,100	1,000
1 3/16 ins	.....	1,200
1 1/4 ins	.....	1,600

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton of the grade of Fully Good were 62 1/4¢ per lb. for November-December delivery, of the grade of Good Fair 53 1/2¢ per lb. for December-January delivery on c. i. f. terms landed Boston or New York.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Pima American Egyptian cotton of No. 2 grade is now quoted at 53 1/2¢ per lb., of No. 3 grade 52 1/2¢ per lb., f. o. b. New England mill points.

Closing Future Prices for Nov. 13, and for the Corresponding Days in 1919 and 1918.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
December	18.27	36.35	28.65	17.44	36.85	27.70
January	17.78	34.75	28.09	17.13	35.00	27.40
March	17.68	33.60	27.75	16.97	33.45	27.25
May	17.50	32.03	27.45	16.88	32.47	27.25

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